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FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XLIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861. [NO. 2312.]

PRINTED EVERY MONDAY,
EDWARD J. HALE & SONS,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

Price for the Semi-Weekly OBSERVER, $3 00 if paid in advance; $3 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $4 00 after the year has expired.

Advertisements inserted for 60 cents per square of 16 lines for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

A RESPONSE TO THE TYRANT FREMONT.

HEAD-QRS 1ST MILITARY DISTRICT,
MISSOURI STATE GUARD.
CAMP HUNTER, Sept. 2, 1861.

To all whom it may concern:

WHEREAS, Major-General John C. Fremont, commanding the minions of Abraham Lincoln, in the State of Missouri, has seen fit to declare martial law throughout the whole State, and has threatened to shoot any citizen-soldier found in arms within certain limits; also, to confiscate the property and free the negroes belonging to the members of the Missouri State Guard:

Therefore, know ye, that I, M. Jeff. Thompson, Brigadier-General of the First Military District of Missouri, having not only the military authority of brigadier-General, but certain police powers, granted by Acting Governor Thos. C. Reynolds, and confirmed afterward by Gov. Jackson, do most solemnly promise, that for every member of the Missouri State Guard, or soldier of our allies, the armies of the Confederate States, who shall be put to death in pursuance of the said order of Gen. Fremont, that I will "Hang, Draw and Quarter" a minion of said Abraham Lincoln.

While I am anxious that this unfortunate war shall be conducted, if possible, upon the most liberal principles of civilized warfare, and every order that I have issued has been with that object, yet, if this rule is to be abandoned, (and it must first be done by our enemies,) I intend to exceed General Fremont in his excesses, and will make all tories that come within my reach rue the day that a different policy was adopted by their leaders.

Already mills, barns, warehouses and other private property has been wastefully destroyed by the enemy in this district, while we have taken nothing except articles strictly contraband, or absolutely necessary. Should these things be repeated, I will retaliate ten-fold, so help me God!

M. JEFF. THOMPSON.
Brig. Gen. Commanding.

Commissioners to Europe.—It is very currently reported, that President Davis has appointed Mr. Slidell of Louisiana, a Commissioner to France, and Mr. James M. Mason of this State a Commissioner to England.

We deem these admirable appointments. Mr. Slidell is thoroughly acquainted with the French people, and speaking the French language with Parisian purity, he will be able to carry on a treasonable conversation with Louis Napoleon in the presence of Lincoln's ignoramus, without his knowing a word of it!—*Richmond Whig.*

Resignation of the Secretary of War.—We learn that the Secretary of War, Hon. L. P. Walker, of Alabama, on Saturday resigned his office and seat in the Cabinet, in pursuance of an intention of resignation entertained for some time past. He will probably leave Richmond to-day for his home in Alabama. Gen. Polk, late a Bishop in the Episcopal Church, and at present in command in the Mississippi Department, is generally spoken of as the probable successor to Mr. Walker's seat in the Cabinet and his important public office, as Secretary of War.

Richmond Examiner.

Southern Readers.—Prof. Sterling, President of Edgeworth Female Seminary, Greensboro,' N. C., assisted by Prof. J. D. Campbell, resident Editor of the N. C. Journal of Education, has now ready for the press, the 1st and 2d Nos. of a series of Southern Readers. Preparations are now being made for the publication of these Nos., and it is hoped to have them ready for use by the 1st of January at least, sooner if possible. We bespeak for them a most cordial welcome by all our Southern educators, and a speedy and general introduction into every school in our State, and other Southern States, where Readers of this kind are used.

It is the design of these gentleman, immediately after the publication of the 1st and 2d Nos., to bring out other higher Nos. No. 3 for more advanced reading classes; No. 4 historical, giving a plain and narrative-like history of each of the Confederate States, the history of each State to be prepared by some competent gentleman from that State; No. 5 is to be a rhetorical Reader, containing extracts from our best Southern orators and statesmen.—*Salisbury Banner.*

The Charleston Courier says that preparations are making in that city to manufacture locomotives for the Southern roads on a large scale. It is a good move, and we wish it success. We sincerely hope that the South has paid her last dollar to locomotive builders in Philadelphia, Paterson and other Northern towns. We can build them at home—if we can't, we don't deserve to have a home. Let Baldwin, Norris and others build for their own country—and let us build for ourselves. We suppose two millions of dollars are spent annually at the South for Northern made locomotive and stationary engines. Let this be kept at home. We hail with delight every effort making in the South to render us *independent in fact* as well as *name.*—*Augusta Chronicle.*

Hard on Chicago.—A good story is told in Chicago about rents. A party leased a fine house to a merchant in good business at $1,200 per year. The panic and war came on. Tenant informs landlord he cannot pay such rent. "What can you afford to pay?" "Not over half that sum." "Very well; you shall have it for $600." Toward the end of the quarter tenant informs the landlord he cannot pay that. "What can you pay now?" "Nothing. I am doing no business." "Very well; I want my house taken care of, and you may stay without rent." A short time after, in passing by the house, he found the tenant moving his furniture, and asked him what was that for. "Why, you don't think I am such a fool as to stay in that house when I have found a much better one for nothing."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1861.

ANOTHER COMPANY FROM FAYETTEVILLE.—As we go to press the "Manchester Guards," Capt. James M. Williams, raised in this town and county, is passing through our streets on the way to the river. This makes the 7th Company, averaging at least 110 each, that has gone from this town and county, viz: The Independent, the Lafayette, Sinclair's, Mallett's, Plough Boys, Cumberland Cavalry, and Manchester Guards. And we learn that fifty have been sworn in to another Company still, and more promised. The white population of the county, by the late census, is 9,561.

ROLL OF THE MANCHESTER GUARDS.

James M Williams, Captain.
John R Murchison, 1st Lieutenant.
K M Murchison, 2d "
N Graham Monroe, 2d "
Luther R Breece, 1st Sergeant.
Duncan A Patterson, 2d "
James K McKethan, 3d "
Benj R Hargrove, 4th "
Daniel D Morris, 5th "
Wm N Thrower, 1st Corporal.
Eli A Hendricks, 2d "
Wm B Ham, 3d "
Jas H Anderson, 4th "

Calvin Atkinson, D A Baker, Daniel J Baker, John Baker, Gabriel Barfield, Daniel L Beard, Jno S Beard, Wm L Beard, Thomas Beldsole, Wm C Bethea, John P Brooks, Bryant Branch, Henry D Burns, Dan'l E Cameron, J J Cameron, Neill A Cameron, Randal M D Cameron, Henry Canady, Joshua Carmon, Elisha Carroll, John Carroll, James Calder, Wm Calder, Daniel B Campbell, John B Clark, George Cox, Robert Craton, Arnett Deal, John Deal, Joseph Deans, Wm Elmore, Daniel Faircloth, Daniel J Faircloth, Hardy Faircloth, Reason Faircloth, Sampson Faircloth, John Fields, Stephen Gales, Alex Gilmore, Nathan A Gilmore, John J Gilmore, Wm A Godfrey, Bryant Green, Michael Heffaran, James W Haney, Semsey Hall, Thomas Harrall, J W Hawkins, Atlas Hill, Seth Hudson, Richard Hobson, John Hobson, David J Horne, Augustus Jackson, Silas Jackson, R Jenkins, John A Johnson, James R Jones, J Kelly, John Knight, J D Lemmons, Chas McAllister, John B McLeod, Joseph McLeod, Malcom L McLeod, Neill A McNeill, Wm Melton, Malcom McNeill, Peter McMillan, Joseph B Morris, Thos Morris, Paton Moye, Malcom Morrison, Wm R Patteshall, Wm J Parrish, Heimey M Rayner, Benj F Ringold, James Sandy, Wm Sessoms, Atlas Spivey, Kevny Spivey, Wilson Spivey, David L Steadman, Arch'd Tyson, Wm Tyson, R B Watson, Van Wooddell, Noel Wilson, Alex Young, Francis Newell, David Jeffers, Richard Webb, Sherrod Andrews, David Lomax, Anderson Jasper.

The Moore County Rifles passed through here on Monday, cheered by the crowd at the depot. A roll of the Company was not prepared while here, but we find it in yesterday's Wilmington Journal, as follows:

MUSTER ROLL OF MOORE COUNTY RIFLES.

Wm M Swann, Capt.
Archibald McIntosh, 1st Lieut.,
Daniel W McIntosh, 2d.
Francis M Moore, 2d.

Sergeants.—Green B Cole, David G McIntosh, Jesse J Wicker, John L Cox, Louis M Wicker.

Corporals.—Henry J McNeill, Alfred Black, Louis H McLeod, Archy A Jackson.

Privates.—Alex H Brown, Andrew S Brown, James Brown, C B Buchanan, Thos Buchanan, T May, Wm A Buchanan, Jno Buie, Daniel Buie, Eli Brafford, F M Blalock, Jas Baker, Ingram Bass, Geo W Campbell, A T Campbell, Daniel Campbell, J M Campbell, Geo W Cole, Geo C Cole, N M N Cole, Wm W Cox, Dennis Carr; Jas Deaton, Wm Freeman, Wm Foister, Duncan Gorris, Edward Gorris, J B Graham, Sam'l W. Graham, A F Harrington, Doc Hughes, Jos Hight, Stanford Hunter, Jno R Hunter, Hardy Harris, Sam Hicks, Ellis Hicks, John Johnson, Ben'j Knight, Arch'd Kelly, Sr., Arch'd Kelly, Jr., Alex D Kelly, Wm A Kelly, John Lucas, F M McIntosh, A D McPherson, J D Marshburn, A J Marshburn, Horace Morison, David P Morris, John D Morris, Hardy Mathews, Nathan Mathews, Wm McAuley, Murdoch A McIver, John W McIver, Duncan McDugald, Lauchlin McNeill, John A McFarlane, Andrew McFarlane, Neill McDonald, James S McDonald, James A Monroe, Alex McPhatter, Levy Morgan, Albert Nason, Geo W Riddle, Jas Rogers, John Robarts, David B Stedman, D C Shaw, Jefferson Thomas, Wm J Thomas, Jno W Thomas, Murphy J Thomas, M G Thomas, Jackson Taylor, J A Underwood, And'w J Watson; Jno J Wicker, Thos Wicker, David S Wicker, Wm M Wicker, Sandy Walker, O B Wicker, Jno R Womack, W. J. Yarborough, Thomas A Yancey.

FROM YORKTOWN.—We learn that information has been received here of the yankees at Newport News having thrown about fifty shell at a reconnoitering party, consisting of Gen. Hill, Col. Lee, and others. No damage was done.

A NICE TRICK HEADED.—The Standard gives a detailed account of the whys and the wherefores of the late Senatorial election—how it happened that two Eastern men were elected.

It seems that Messrs. Clingman and Avery wanted the office badly, and concluded that if an Eastern man were elected to one of the seats, the West would be entitled to the other. So, after a long struggle, "Mr. Davis was elected mainly by the combined efforts of their friends." But the scheme did not work. The Legislature did not want either Mr. Clingman or Mr. Avery, and so elected even another Eastern man in preference to either of them. The Standard adds,—

"It is said that a sectional cry will be raised over this result, and the East will be charged with having managed so as to secure both the Senators. This is a selfish cry, and therefore entitled to no respect. The *management* was all on the side which now complains It consisted in the attempt of Messrs. Avery and Clingman to *force* the two houses to elect one of them, by the result which *they* mainly achieved through their friends, to-wit: the election of Mr. Davis. If they had promptly withdrawn as soon as Mr. Davis was elected, and called on the East to aid in electing a Western man, that aid—sectional though the appeal would have been—would no doubt have been extended. But they could see, or their friends could see, no one in the West but themselves. *They* wanted the place, and had no idea of yielding to such Western men as Reid, or Osborne, or Lander, or Gaither, or Mark Erwin, or Coleman, or Dick, or Morehead, or Settle, or Scales, or Merrimon, or Candler, or Tod Caldwell, or Craige, or Brown, or Graham, or Mebane, or Poindexter, or Gilmer, or Vance.

"Many of the members would have preferred Col. Brown, or Mr. Badger, or Gov. Graham, or Col. Outlaw, or Gov. Bragg; but the three former were not candidates, and did not desire the place, and the two latter, after having been voted for several times, caused their names to be withdrawn. The old Democrats of the State will perceive that Col. Brown and Gov. Bragg were not acceptable to the Avery and Person men. They were not *fast* enough for these new lights."

The Standard also says, as to Mr. Davis,

"The fact that he remained at home during the contest, and abstained from pressing on members his own claims to the high place to which he has been called, deserves honorable mention."

This fact would have been creditable to the Legislature also, but for the fact that the election of Mr. Davis was a scheme to accomplish an ulterior purpose.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Morehead City, of typhoid fever, private James Andrew, of Chatham county, of Co. E, 26th Reg't N. C. Volunteers, aged 21 years. "He was a man of unblemished moral character and a model soldier," writes an officer of his company.

At Ship Point, near Yorktown, on the 5th inst., Thos. B. Cowan, a member of the Charlotte Greys, aged 23 years.

At Fort Macon, on the 11th inst., of measles, Ephraim Hagler, of Capt. R. S. Young's Co., 7th N. C. Regiment.

THE STAY LAW.—We are indebted to Sheriff McNeill for the first copy we had seen of this act, which may, with more truth than any other that we remember, be called a "bill of abominations." We consider it decidedly more objectionable than the law which the Supreme Court set aside as unconstitutional. It destroys the rights of creditors and *the credit of debtors,* for who will trust anybody with such a law staring them in the face? Or who can ask to be trusted?

With the jurisdiction of the County courts withdrawn, and only one Term of the Superior Courts in a year, a man may hope to get a judgment on a plain debt in about ten years. And after a judgment no *ca. sa.* is permitted (that is, we suppose it was intended to say so at the beginning of sec. 8, though the word *no* is omitted.) Defendants are allowed to take appeals, manifestly to gain time only, without giving security for judgments or costs!

It is sad to see the Constitution, the Laws, and the Courts, abolished. It bodes no good to any honest man, whether rich or poor; but is a license to offenders, great and small, from the murderer to the petty thief, many of whom will escape all punishment by the delay of a year. And if all such should be arrested, the jails will be filled and enormous costs entailed on the counties for feeding the prisoners.

FROM THE CUMBERLAND PLOUGH BOYS.—A letter from Capt. Blocker requests that papers and letters for any one in that Company be addressed to "Capt. C. H. Blocker, care of Col. Clarke, 14th Reg't N. C. Volunteers Floyd's Brigade, Lewisburg, Va." All mail matter for the brigade is sent from Lewisburg in a separate bag direct to Head-Quarters.

Capt. Blocker's letter was written on the 8th inst., 4 miles beyond Lewisburg, on the way to join Gen. Floyd, whom he expected to reach in five days. Of course the Company and regiment were not in the battles of the 9th and 10th.

By the [illegible] gentleman of this town who had seen a couple of letters from one of the most respectable gentlemen of Weldon, in the hands of Mr. Blocker, prevailed on him to bring them to us for publication, in part, not only as an act of justice to the "Plough Boys," but also as an encouragement to others to preserve that good name which our North Carolina Volunteers have everywhere earned, and none more deservedly than those from this County and Town. The following is the material part of the first letter:—

WELDON, N. C. Aug. 13, 1861.

J. C. Blocker, Esq.:—My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 10th came to hand to-day, and I hasten to answer it. If the "Plough Boys" and those *connected* with them had been entire strangers to this community, their own course would have recommended them to our favorable consideration. They arrived here in the afternoon, and soon afterwards sought shade under some trees in front of my house and the houses of two of my neighbors. When I went up home, late in the afternoon, I was told that the company was the most orderly, quiet and gentlemanly set of men that had been seen in Weldon. Of course I was most favorably impressed by this statement. At night I went to my office, and after the evening's duties were over, returned, and was met by my little daughter with the exclamation of "Father, the soldiers sung beautifully to-night, and held prayers." This was confirmed by my wife and others. All seemed delighted with the new comers, and my wife mentioned that Lieut Blocker had been up and asked permission for the men to get water from our well—that a good many had been up, washed, &c. in the course of the evening, and that all had behaved like gentlemen. I remarked that I should not be surprised if Lieut. Blocker was a son of my old friend J. C. Blocker. Next morning, when we were all out in the porch we saw the men collect together—heard them sing "one of the songs of Zion"—and then bow themselves in prayer. I can say, in all honesty, that I have seldom in my life been more solemnly yet more pleasureably impressed than I was during their services. And such, I believe, were the feelings of all who witnessed and heard their devotions. Such was the introduction of the "Boys" to this community—so different from that of *any other company.* Is it strange, then, that we all desired to contribute our little mites towards any thing in our power for their comfort and convenience—would it not have been strange, if we had felt otherwise.

Throughout their stay here, they have maintained their character as the "model company," and have thus gained new friends in the surrounding country. We all feel that we have discharged only a duty in the little services we have rendered them,—*I* felt that I was only discharging a small part of the duty I owed to an old friend when I sought to contribute by word and deed to the comfort of that friend's sons, and his neighbors, accidentally thrown in my neighborhood. I believe you would have done the same towards me and mine under similar circumstances.

The Regiment has not yet left this place, but expect to do so next week. With the "Plough Boys" will go the prayers of many in this neighbornood, to be joined with those of their friends at home, for our Heavenly Father's protection and blessings to be with them during all temptations, trials and dangers.

The second letter announces the departure of the Company on the 18th August, and that they maintained their reputation to the last, and increased their hold upon the respect of the people of Weldon.

North Carolina, while she has done well in the amount and character of the troops she has sent to Virginia in the common cause of the Confederate States, has been slow and neglectful in the defence of her coast.

So writes the correspondent whom the Charleston Mercury sent to Newbern, after the Hatteras disaster; and he is right. The *people* of North Carolina have gone to Virginia. It is the politicians who have remained at home that have neglected *their* duty.

THE WRECKERS.—The Salisbury Banner, whose Editor seems to be familiar with the Hatteras portion of the State, says that the inhabitants of that section who are said to have taken the oath of allegiance to Lincoln, subsist almost entirely by fishing, fowling and wrecking. They are not North Carolinians, but *wreckers,* hailing from almost very quarter of the globe. They have very little property, and no love for law.

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Richmond Examiner, in a long article on the coming election for President and Vice President of the Confederate States, makes a furious attack on Mr. Stephens of Georgia, the present Vice President, and the man to whom the country looks with almost perfect unanimity to fill that place for the coming six years. The Examiner asks,—

"How does he excel Toombs, Cobb, Slidell, Lamar, Wigfall, Greene, Walker, Chesnut, Boyce, Burton Craige, Avery, Mason, Hunter, Seddon, Floyd, Bocock, and many others whom we could readily name?"

If the many others are no better than those named, we think the people will agree, by electing Mr. Stephens, that he vastly excels the whole of them put together. Mr. Stephens has long been a Democrat, but we are quite content to vote for him, for any office, for we regard him as one of the most able and upright public men that the country has ever been able to boast of.

Among other things, the Examiner objects to Mr. Stephens because he used to be, in old Democratic party days, a friend of Stephen A. Douglas. But the Editor of the Examiner should not forget that *he* was a friend of James Buchanan, and received a foreign mission from him, the said James Buchanan being now a bitter foe of the South.

The Examiner thinks too, that Stephens ought to have gone into the ranks as a soldier! Why the feeble invalid, weighing perhaps 90 lbs., could not carry a musket. **But where is the Editor of the Examiner? Is *he* in the ranks?**

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Standard brings the proceedings to Saturday, with a brief account of Monday, up to which time the Revenue bill and the Militia bill had not passed, as stated by the Spirit of the Age.

A motion by Mr. Gaither to elect a Governor, was laid on the table in the Senate, 22 to 15.

A resolution by Mr. Hall was adopted, authorizing the Governor to despatch three commissioners to Richmond to confer with the President with regard to our sea-coast defences and the enlistment, equipment and subsistence of our troops.

For Senators, the following were the votes: For George Davis, 79; T. L. Clingman, 45; W. T. Dortch, 36; W. W. Avery, 31; D. Outlaw, 26; W. A. Graham, 9; Sam'l. J. Person, 8; S H. Rogers, 7; Bedford Brown, 11; scattering 16. Necessary to a choice, 68. Mr. Davis only elected. For the other seat: W. T. Dortch, 71; W. W. Avery, 34; T. L. Clingman, 26; Bedford Brown, 3—necessary to a choice, 68.

Yesterday's Standard says,—

The Revenue bill occupied the Senate most of the morning on Monday.

In the House, the proceedings of Monday morning were without interest. This body has reached the foot of its calendar, and can do but little until the Senate disposes of some of its bills.

Mr. Speaker Dortch gave notice on Saturday last, hat he would resign his seat on Tuesday.

It is probable both Houses will adjourn on Friday next.

We begin to apprehend that we must cease to make extracts from the Charlotte Democrat, Salisbury Banner, Wilmington Journal and Raleigh Standard, those old Democratic organs, since, when we do so, the two first named turn upon us and complain that our course is "calculated to engender party feelings." That is, all these Democratic papers are severe upon the Democratic Governor, the Democratic Military Board, and the Democratic Legislature, but *we* must not be so likewise (mainly by copying their articles, for we have said little ourselves about them,) as *our* doing so would be "calculated to engender party feelings." They remind us of the story of the London jarvey, who allowed a passenger to drive his coach for awhile, but immediately resumed the reins when he found that the amateur driver had discovered a tender point on which to touch up his horses—he couldn't allow that, as he kept that tender spot for his own particular use.

Nevertheless, while we have the reins in hand, we will offend once more by copying the following from the Charlotte Democrat:—

"The Stay Law has at last passed the Legislature. It passed the House on its final reading by a vote of 44 yeas to 30 nays—46 members dodged the vote. What ought to be done with a set of men who are sent to represent a free and independent people, and who, when an important measure is before the Legislature, evade recording their votes for or against it? Many of them, no doubt, urged the passage of this iniquitious law up to its second reading, but in order to escape the indignation of their constituents, or through fear of injuring their prospects for a re-election, failed to answer to their names when the roll was called.

"We look upon the action of the Legislature in abolishing Courts as no better than the despotic acts of Abraham Lincoln and his minions. It is time for the people to stand up to their rights and resist aggressions upon them from all quarters.

"In view of the late decision of the Supreme Court, we cannot understand how the members of the Legislature could again enact such a law; but we would not object to it if the rights of creditors were secured."

We might add a paragraph from the Salisbury Banner about Mr. Bridgers's proposal to muzzle the press; but we will not touch the raw again just now.

Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer.

HEAD QUARTERS, 26th Reg't N. C. Vols. Sept. 16.

While writing allow me to say something in reference to our Reg't, the 26th, under the command of Col. Vance. It is composed of as determined a body of men as ever left their homes to repel the invaders of their soil, and under the command of our excellent Colonel you shall hear a good account of ourselves should the opportunity present. In spite of sickness and the want of money and clothes, we shall present to the enemy a determined front and defend to the last the homes of our fathers and the heritage of our children.

We are stationed on Bogue Island, about five miles west of Fort Macon. One of Lincoln's vessels, supposed to be the "Daylight," has been lying off the coast in full view of our encampment ever since our arrival—one of the blockading squadron we suppose.

I could give you some more information in regard to the military operations in Eastern N. C., but haven't time and I suppose you would publish nothing of the particular strength or movements of troops, &c. Trusting in the strong arm of Providence to arrest this unnatural war and give us a fair, just and honorable peace, I remain yours truly.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT OF SOLDIERS IN RICHMOND.—We fear that the Capital of the South is disgraced by a rowdyism second only to that to which we have heretofore pointed as exhibited only in Washington and as showing the complete rottenness of the military system of the North. Recent issues of Richmond papers have their local columns filled with accounts of riotous conduct and arrests of soldiers. Within twenty-four hours, there occurred—a serious riot among members of the New Orleans "Polish Brigade" and the thirteenth Louisiana Regiment, growing out of the arrest of three members of the former for theft, in which numbers were engaged and which was with difficulty quelled; the shooting of a member of the La. Regiment by a member of the 1st S. C.; the theft of a watch, in broad daylight, from a gentleman in Main st.; an attempt at assault upon an Irishman by a Louisianian with an axe; two assaults by a discharged member of a Louisiana Regiment; the arrest of a member of the 1st S. C. Regiment for tumbling a city watchman from a ladder; and the arrest of a man claiming to belong to the New Orleans "Tigers" for stealing $20 from an Alabamian. A night or two before the above, there were three "daring burglaries" committed of a character before unknown to the well ordered city of Richmond; and circumstances are said to point to some of the soldiers arrested as belonging to the gang of thieves who committed the burglaries.

It will be gratifying to every North Carolinian to know that, as always and everywhere since the war began, no North Carolinians have been connected with any of these or similar proceedings; but that our volunteers have everywhere been acknowledged as models of good conduct, as well as conspicuous for excellent equipments and good soldiership.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.—J. H. Gooch and A. W. Venable in the 5th District; E. A. Thompson and T. D. Koonce in the 3d; Col. B. S. Gaither in the 9th.

A GOOD BUSINESS.—Georgia built a State Railroad, which has for some years been bearing the greater part of the State expenditures. It paid into the State Treasury, of net profits for the month of July, $72,000, and for the month of August, $60,000.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON.—3,505,594 bales, against 4,455,983 last year. Decrease 1,040,389 bales.

Gift to the Confederate States.—Ten hogsheads of very fine Tobacco, the gift of E. H. Cheat, of North Carolina, to the Government of the Confederate States of America, were recently transported over the Richmond and Petersburg Railroad. The tobacco alluded to is consigned to one of the Richmond warehouses, and will be sold in due time for the benefit of the parties in interest. When a Government is sustained by all the people, there is little danger of conquering it.—*Rich. Examiner,* 18th.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The Richmond Dispatch learns from Surgeon Clark and Adj't Otey, of Floyd's Brigade, who brought dispatches to the government, that Floyd had slight earthworks, with a few logs and some brush and rails, with seven cannon, one rifled, and 1700 effective men. Rozencranz had 11,000 men, of whom 5,000 were engaged. Three attempts were made to flank our little army, and each was repulsed with severe loss. One bold charge was made to take the battery; but such a "terrific fire" was directed upon the assailants by Capt. Guy, that they were swept back, and did not renew the attempt. The last charge was made on the extreme left by a German regiment, which was driven back with heavy loss; and this is the regiment which is said to have been "called off." It was not until after dark that firing ceased and the enemy retired.

Gen. Floyd lost *not a single man.* This result is extraordinary. The battle lasted four hours, and the enemy's loss was heavy, while on our side there were only *six men slightly wounded* and not one seriously. Gen. Floyd himself was amongst the wounded. A musket ball, at the first fire of the enemy, inflicted a flesh wound just below the elbow, but it occasioned no inconvenience to the General.

The enemy's loss is certainly heavy. Gen. Floyd took six of the enemy prisoners. By their account the killed and wounded were from 300 to 500. One man said that sixty were killed in his regiment alone.

Important from Western Virginia—The Battle on the Gauley.—We have succeeded in obtaining some authentic particulars of affairs in Western Virginia, with special reference to the late action near the Gauley line, and the subsequent disposition of our forces.

The affair between Rosencranz and Gen. Floyd, it appears, has not been much magnified in its results. The action was opened by Floyd's artillery. Col. Tomkins' infantry regiment was also engaged. Our men were defended by breastworks and by the jungle on some of the lines of their position. The enemy were mostly posted in the road, which may account for their terrible loss; while we are assured that Floyd's command only lost two men, one killed in the action, and the other drowned in crossing the river. The ground is said to have been literally strewed with the enemy's dead. The extent of his loss must have been several hundred.

The locality of the battle was near the banks of the river, about a mile and a half below Colfax Ferry. On Floyd's crossing the river, Rosencranz has also fallen back. A junction had been effected between Wise's Legion and Gen Floyd's command, on the Lunday road, some six miles from Hawk's Nest, Wise's former position. A portion of our forces were occupying the Big Swell mountain, and erecting fortifications. It is said that on the junction of Gen. Floyd's and Wise's forces, an advance movement was contemplated, but orders had been received from Gen. Lee that they should fall back, and hold their position at Dogwood Gap.

The present force under the command of Rosencranz was estimated at 11,000 men. A detachment of 4,000 Federals had been left at Sutton, with orders, it is said, to burn the bridge to protect their rear. Gen. Loring was reported to be pressing on, and, at last accounts, had advanced to within twelve or fifteen miles of Sutton.

Reinforcements were on the way to join General Floyd. A Georgia and a North Carolina regiment and a number of State militia were passed, last week, on their way to him, within some twenty miles of his lines. Wise's Legion comprised three full regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and four companies of artillery.

Richmond Examiner, 18th.

Col. John A. Washington.—News from General Lee's camp confirms the Federal report of the death of this officer, who was an aid to Gen. L. He was shot near the Fort of Cheat Mountain. Col. W. was the owner of Mount Vernon prior to the sale to the M. V. Association.

Richmond Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—The proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba, regarding ships bearing the Confederate flag, occupies the serious attention of the Cabinet.

The Confederate Flag Abroad.—NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—Capt. Morris, of the Royal Navy, at Port Royal, says he is ordered to observe strict neutrality, and if the privateer Sumter were to come in to-morrow, she would receive the same attention paid to United States vessels.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Four vessels were seized today. Seven Southerners were arrested to-day on board of the City of Manchester. Nothing treasonable being found about them, they were released.

Mr. McMasters, the editor of the Freeman's Journal, (Roman Catholic) has been sent to Fort Lafayette.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 16.—W. A. Glenn, another of the editors of the Baltimore Exchange, has been arrested. The city is unusually quiet.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 17.—A schooner which ran the blockade at Galveston arrived safely at Vera Cruz and returned with a cargo of coffee.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 16.—F. P. Blair, Jr., has been ordered to report himself under arrest, on the charge of using disrespectful language when alluding to superior officers.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 14.—Gen. Raines is reported to be 40 miles from Lexington, with 15,000 men. Tom Harris has captured a Government agent, in Boone county, and taken from him a number of horses.

Intelligence from Hudson, Missouri, states that Martin Green had crossed the Missouri at Glasgow; with 3,500 men, and seized the steamer Sunshine and used her for transporting troops. He captured a guard of 14 Federals and released a number of secession prisoners, The Sunshine was laden with bacon, sugar, &c., and also 600 stand of arms.

Kentucky.—The Tory majority in the Legislature have fixed the fate of this State. They have directed the Governor to require the Confederate troops to be withdrawn from the State. The Governor vetoed the resolution, and the Tory majority then passed it over his head.

While this course is taken towards the Confederates, the Yankee forces are permitted to enter and occupy cities and establish camps and organize armies, within the Commonwealth. There is an end to neutrality. Kentucky, so far as her Legislature can speak for her, is an enemy to the Southern States, and is to be used by our enemies against us. It is our privilege to treat her as we treat other public enemies. But the fact is patent, that this course of the Legislature will encounter intense opposition in the State. There is evidently division enough to make a bloody civil war.

Before this action of the Legislature, the neutrality of the State had been disregarded by the Lincoln Goverment.

Another Expedition fitting out.—The Fortress Monroe correspondent of the N. Y. Herald writes:

"We are preparing for another expedition, the destination of which is just now not precisely known. But, whenever the blow falls, you may be assured that the results will be as brilliant and as beneficial to the cause, if not more so, than the last, which stirred the hearts of the patriotic like a trumpet-blast. Where the impending stroke is to fall, I am, of course, not permitted to say; but I betray no confidence when I say that it will aim at the very vitals of the rebellion. * * * First to feel the strength of the Federal arm will be the State of South Carolina.

[Let our authorities be vigilant, and let no time be lost in pushing forward our coast defences. The enemy will soon strike another blow on our sea-coast: and our forces should be on the alert. Forewarned is forearmed.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—Three spies were arrested here to-day.

F. W. Walker, correspondent of the New York Express, has been dangerously wounded by a prisoner, who afterwards escaped.

The N. Y. Tribune says that the Potomac flotilla reports a new battery five miles below Acquia Creek. Also a number of soldiers at Mathias Point, and that the Pensacola won't pass the point without a severe fight.

Arrival of Texans.—Five companies of the 1st Regiment of Texans arrived here yesterday, and will be followed immediately by the remaining companies of that and the 2d Regiment.

These noble patriots, in coming to the defence of Virginia, had a long and irksome travel before they reached New Orleans—the road for fifty miles being knee-deep in water. They are all hale and hearty, and ready for the glorious work.

Richmond Whig.

MARYLAND.—Intelligent writers in Baltimore consider the war, so far as waged for the subjugation of the South, or reconstruction of the Union, as abandoned; that the only conflict now is for Maryland. And that even as to Maryland it is jealousy of the commercial position and prospects of Baltimore that excites New York and other Northern and Eastern cities. In affirmation of this view a conversation with a Northern Senator is related, in which "he maintained that on no account should Maryland be allowed to join the South, chiefly because of its great commercial city, which would become a dangerous rival—that it would require fifty years to build up such an emporium of commerce—and sooner than suffer it to belong to the South, it must be laid in ashes."

Probably Lincoln has put an effectual stop to the secession of Maryland, by arresting and sending to his Bastile a number of members of the Legislature by whom the ordinance would have been passed, this week it is supposed. It cannot be said that the same act has put a quietus on civil liberty in the United States, for that had been done before.

YANKEE ESTIMATES.—The N. Y. Herald says that there are 324,000 Confederate troops in Virginia—assigning to North Carolina 30,000.

The Lincolnite soldiers at Hatteras really commenced plundering and destroying the little property of the people on Hatteras Island, compelling them to take the oath or be ruined. One man says that when he got home, he found them cutting the bottoms out of his chairs and ripping open his bedding. He took the oath and the depredations were stopped.

The mainland of Hyde county will be seriously compromised, unless loyal troops are sent there. We regret to believe that this is so, but we fear that there are men prominent there, whose hearts are with their Northern investments;—who could not subcribe a dollar to a work for the benefit of their own State, but could send thousands North for investment. Where the treasure is, there will the heart be also.

On Sunday last, there were twelve hundred Lincolnite troops at Fort Hatteras. There were none of their gunboats on the Sound and none of their ships outside at sea, and they were in terror of being attacked and stormed. The Tories are worse than the Yankees, by far.

We have been just shown a letter from Washington in this State, which puts at rest the rumor of any raid having been made upon the mainland in Beaufort county. The rumor possibly arose from the fact that the negroes on some plantations had run away to the swamps to keep out of reach of their Yankee *friends,* but not of their lawful masters and protectors.

The news from Hyde county is discouraging. It is we fear, about as bad as the previous accounts have made it.—*Wilmington Journal,* 18th.

Later from Europe.—ST. JOHN'S, Sept. 15th.—The Kangaroo has arrived from Liverpool, with dates to the 5th inst.

The political news is unimportant. England is about to send two more regiments to Canada.

A railroad accident had happened near London, killing thirteen and wounding fifty persons.

Cotton—Sales for the past two days of 27,000 bales—the market closing at unchanged prices.

Northwestern Virginia.—The Wheeling Intelligancer (Republican) of the 15th has the following paragraph:—

A skirmish took place at Cheat Mountain Pass on Monday, between the rebel and Federal forces, during which a North Carolina captain was killed and eight rebels wounded. Two of the Federal forces were wounded.

It is quite probable that this story is a fabrication. If true, we suppose the N. C. Captain must be of the 6th (Col. Lee's) Reg't of Volunteers.

The same paper mentions that "two rebels who had taken the oath of allegiance, and were caught with arms in their hands, were taken out and shot. Two more men, caught under similar circumstances, were to have been shot the next day. Maj. Slemmer, in marching through Roane county, found eight dead men in an obscure thicket. It was not known whether the bodies were those of union men or rebels."

A sharp skirmish near Arlington.—MANASSAS, Sept. 16.—On Friday last an engagement took place upon the occasion of an attack upon and the burning of Hall's house near Arlington. A detachment of the New Orleans Washington Artillery and a portion of Col. Winder's regiment made the attack, which was vigorously opposed for a while by the Federals. The impetuosity and daring of the attack, however, on the part of the Confederates, who went into the lines of the Federals to effect their purposes, struck terror to the enemy. After fighting their way to their object, and the burning of the house, the Confederates returned to their camps without the loss of a man.

The Federals in the engagement lost four killed and a number wounded, and some eight or ten were made prisoners.

Military Arrests in Baltimore.—BALTIMORE, Sept. 14.—The Provost Marshal at daylight on yesterday, arrested Mayor Brown, Ross Winans, Charles and F. Lawrence, S. Wallace and L. P. Scott, members of the Legislature, and delivered them to the commander of Fort McHenry. Congressman May, and Legislators Henry M. Moffit and W. G. Harrison are reported to have been arrested. It is also reported that Benj. G. Howard, the Peace candidate for Governor, has been arrested; and also Dennison Gwintaw, and Dr. Lynch, members from Baltimore county, and the leading Editor of the Exchange, and J. Hall, the Editor of the Baltimore South.

The Maryland Legislature was to have met on Tuesday.

The Baltimore Sun says, the city was thrown into a fever of excitement by the announcement of the arrests of some of the most prominent citizens, including Mayor Brown. The authority came from Washington, and special squads of the Federal police were detailed for the work.

The promises of the sugar crop in the South are said to exceed those of all former years. If no premature frosts damage the crop the sugar production of the South will, in all probability, amount to 500,000 hogsheads, which is eighty thousand more than ever was produced before; 250,000 more than the consumption of the Southern States, and very little short of the entire consumption of the Old Union.—*Rich. Examiner.*

DIED,

In Robeson, at the house of Hugh Watson, on his way to his Father's, on the 7th inst., NEILL McNEILL, of the Highland Boys company.

At the residence of Gov. Morehead, in Greensboro', LOUISE PATTERSON, second child of Capt. Peter G. and Ann Eliza Evans, aged about 7 years

In Washington County, Geo., on the 10th inst., Col. OWEN C. POPE, aged 50 years, a native of Robeson county, N. C., and formely of this town. He departed without a groan, a sigh, or a struggle—as gently and as peacefully as when an infant falls to sleep upon its mother's bosom. He had been for many years a consistent member of the Baptist Church.—COM.

Near Springfield, Missouri, on the 10th of August, 1861, JOHN S., youngest son of A. W. Chambers, of Montgomery county, N. C., aged about 30 years. He was a graduate of the University, in the class of 1854; removed to Arkansas in 1858, was elected 1st Lieut. in the Augusta Guards, and was instantly killed by a Minie ball while leading his men on to victory in the battle of Springfield.

WHO ARE ALIENS.

Col. Jas. R. Dodge, of Yadkin county, made application to Chief Justice Pearson for advice whether he is a citizen of North Carolina under the act of the Confederate States, or is he required to do any act to become so; stating that he was born in New York in 1795, removed to this State in 1820, married here, has resided here ever since, all his property is here, is and has been for many years a Justice of the Peace, has held State offices, repeatedly sworn allegiance to the State, and has no intention to change his permanent residence here.

The Chief Justice replies as follows:—

RICHMOND HILL, Aug. 26, 1861.

JAMES R. DODGE, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* Upon the facts stated in your note of the 24th inst., my opinion is, that the act of the Congress of the Confederate States promulgated by the President does not apply to your case; for the reason, that by the act of removing to this State in 1820, with an intention of remaining here permanently and becoming a citizen of the State of North Carolina, you became one of our citizens "by election," as fully, to all intents and purposes, as if you had been born here. After that act, you no longer owed allegiance to the State of New York—the State of North Carolina was then entitled to your allegiance, as of right.

The facts stated by you—holding office of trust and profit, being now an acting Justice of the Peace, &c.,—have an important bearing, and furnish unequivocal evidence of the intention to become a citizen of this State.

When a *foreigner*, a citizen of France, for instance, removed to the United States, although with an intention of remaining permanently and becoming a citizen, he did not become a citizen until naturalized according to the forms required by law. But when a *citizen of one of the States of the United States* removed to another of the States with a like intention, his purpose was, *ipso facto*, accomplished. There being no law requiring any particular mode of proceeding in order to his naturalization, his act of election had the legal effect of making him a citizen of the State to which he had removed. This difference results from the relation created among the several States of the United States by force of their Union. Such has been the universal understanding, and instances without number could be referred to, where citizens of other States have, by this mode of election, become citizens of North Carolina, (Chief Justice Ruffin, the late Judge Strange, Judge French, Judge Heath, occur to me,) and where citizens of our State have ceased to be such and become citizens of other States, simply by the act of removing and settling there.

It follows that when the State of North Carolina withdrew from the United States and became one of the Confederate States, you, like all of her other citizens, became a citizen of the Confederate States; so, of course, you do not fall back under the description of "an alien." Indeed, being already a citizen of this State, and as such a citizen of the Confederate States, it would be inconsistent for you now to make a declaration of *an intention to become* a citizen of the Confederate States.

The act of Congress was intended to apply to that description of persons, who, being citizens of States adhering to the United States, happened to be in some of the Confederate States, for a temporary purpose, without an intention of becoming citizens, and with an intention of returning; in respect to whom, it was deemed expedient to require them to leave the Confederate States, unless the condition of things induced them to change their purpose of returning to the State of which they continued to be citizens, and to become citizens of the Confederate States, which intention they are required to declare "in due form, acknowledging the authority of this government." Persons of this description having come into what is now the Confederate States, were entitled, under the Constitution of the United States, art. 4. sec. 2, "To all privileges and immunities of citizens of the several States," without, in fact, becoming citizens of the State in which they happened to be, not having elected to do so; and it was proper, under existing circumstances, to put them to their election, and require formal evidence of it, if they staid among us. This policy has no more application to you, who have already made your election and become a citizen of this State, than to any other citizen of any State of the Confederate States.

Yours, &c., R. M. PEARSON.

To the People of North Carolina.—The General Military Hospital for taking care of the sick and wounded of the North Carolina troops will be established in Petersburg, Virginia, and will be ready for the accommodation of patients in a few weeks.

There will be required for the use of this Hospital, two hundred and fifty pair of sheets; two hundred and fifty pillow ticks, and as many pillow cases; two hundred and fifty pair of blankets; as many pair of draws, and socks of wool and cotton, and two hundred and fifty shirts; two hundred and fifty towels, and any quantity of hard soap, such as is made by our housewives. This latter article is very much needed at this time in all the Regiments.

Besides the above enumerated articles, there will of course be needed Brandy or Whisky, Wines, Cordials, Tea, Rice-flour, Sago, Mustard, ground or in seed, Red pepper, Sage, and dried fruits of all kinds. And, if any of our Eastern friends will send us a supply of Yeoppon, it will no doubt be found very useful and wholesome.

Money forwarded to this office in furtherance of the objects contemplated by the establishment of this institution will be thankfully received and properly used.

I shall go to Petersburg on Thursday for the purpose, among other things, of making arrangements for receiving all articles forwarded for the use of the Hospital by the citizens of the State; and also, for the purpose of arranging about transportation.

Any further information on this subject, or in regard to the special wants of our different Regiments, will be cheerfully furnished by the chief of this Department, as far as he is able so to do.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,
Surg. Gen'l N. C.

We are informed that parties now in this city have nearly perfected their arrangements for the establishment of a Type and Stereotype Foundry, and are desirous of procuring the immediate services of some thorough practical Type Founders and Engravers, who are familiarly acquainted with the different branches of these trades.

As the success of this enterprise affects all parties in the Confederacy, we hope our exchanges will extend this notice, in order that the Foundry may be speedily put in working order, and thereby enable all to renew and enlarge their stock of materials when necessary. Further information may be obtained on proper inquiry at this office.

Charleston Courier.

A Whole Family in the Military Service of the Confederate States.—Mrs. Cobb, of Georgia, the widow of Col. John A. Cobb, has but three sons—the Hon. Howell Cobb, the Hon. Thos. R. R. Cobb, and John Cobb, Esq. All three are in the army—the two first as Colonels of their respective Regiments, and the latter as Lieutenant in a Georgia Company. The Hon. Howell Cobb has but three sons capable of bearing arms, and those three are in the military service as privates, or non-commissioned officers. Neither of the other brothers have sons capable of bearing arms.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP ELLIS, VA., Sept. 17, 1861.

Messrs. E J Hale & Sons:—We left our home for a visit to our Montgomery volunteers on the 9th inst., with four boys for the army. Took the train at Salisbury Tuesday morning. At Raleigh found the Legislature absorbed in the election of two Senators, and was happy to find old party lines pretty much obliterated. Clingman, Avery and Person were doing their utmost to draw the lines and thereby doing themselves no credit. I never saw men at a cross roads election for Sheriff or Commons more active and busy among the people than they were among the members.

After getting passports &c., left next morning for Richmond; was compelled to spend the night in Petersburg on account of our baggage, but was off early next morning, arrived in Richmond at 9; and were compelled to submit to another detention of one day to get our passports arranged, which we did by the assistance of our friends W. S. Ashe and Geo. Davis Was pleased to find Mr. Davis at Richmond instead of Raleigh, as his name was before the Legislature for Senator.

The health of President Davis is rapidly improving and he will be able soon to take the field.

We went through the city and different departments and found every man at his post and busy—no unnecessary number of clerks and expense; and if matters go on in the same way there can be no doubt of a good and economical Government—a great improvement up on the old corrupt system at Washington. We have plenty of provisions, clothing and ammunition; nothing but success awaits us when the proper time arrives to strike the blow, which will be soon.

Took our departure next morning for Manassas, by the Va. Central Road, leading to Alexandria, through a rich and beautiful country, with some flourishing villages, such as Gordonsville, Culpeper Court House, Orange, &c; in many places in full view of the Great Blue Ridge.

Arrived at Manassas Junction at 3 o'clock, found encampments along the whole distance, 143 miles, and every car loaded with troops and military stores.

At this place we found a bad arrangement and neglect of duty on the part of the Agents, who are totally unfit for the post. This is the great distributing point for troops and articles sent to the soldiers by their friends. Here boxes are lost, missent, and robbed. I met an old friend from Anson, Mr. Joseph Allen, who had been detained for six days at this point by the inattention of the Agents, until many of his articles were lost and spoiled.

The attention of the authorities at Richmond has been called to the matter and it will soon be arranged, no doubt.

We left at 10 o'clock P. M for Fairfax Station, 12 miles distant, crossing the celebrated Bull Run four miles from the junction and in sight of the battle ground of 18th July. Arrived at Fairfax Station at 12. We found by day light a rich and beautiful country. This whole section was occupied by the yankees before the Great Battle of the 21st July.

As soon as we could procure a wagon we started for Camp Ellis, 5 miles, and only 8 miles from Mount Vernon. In every direction, as far as the eye could reach was an unbroken scene of encampments and desolate fields—such destruction of property and theft by the Yankees.

We passed the Alabama Brigade and found many old friends from Wilcox and Marengo, Hamet Craige and Parham Smith's two sons from Stanly County.

Arrived in short time to the 13th Regiment under Col. Hoke, Lieut. Col. Leak and Major Christie; found our boys in as good health as could be expected, some sick but all on the mend. We distributed clothing, wine, cake and letters from home, to the great joy of all the Boys.

We strolled through the entire Brigade under Gen Early, which consists of 4 Regiments and Hampton's Legion. Our Regiment was just off a long march on picket duty, some 18 miles to a point called Mason Hill, in sight of Washington. They could see the Capitol and White House. They were on duty at that point 5 days, expecting an attack every moment. On the fifth day, left, got some two miles, when a courier arrived that an engagement had taken place. In a moment every man forgot his fatigue and exposure for five days without tents in the rain, and with a general shout returned to Mason Hill. As they came in sight the cowardly scamps trotted off. No one can imagine the anxiety for a fight.

We found Col's McRae and Jones in good spirits; the health of the Regiment much improved. Also, Capt. Sinclair, Wightman and Mullins. Capt. Harllee's company is improving rapidly and will soon all be at their posts.

A general engagement must soon take place, as we are drawing in upon them every move.

The Camp Regulations are good. Every attention is paid to the sick; good nursing and medicine in abundance so far This is the garden spot of Virginia—I mean the whole Potomac country. It abounds in corn, wheat, beef cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry and fruit, for the supply of Washington, Alexandria, and in fact the whole North is more or less dependent for early vegetables from this section.

We remained three days in camp and left loaded down with letters. Many a fond mother, sister and sweetheart will bound with joy on my return

I took a different route back, by Bull Run and the different fortifications and encampments, Camp Wigfall, which is two miles from Manassas Junction and two from Bull Run.

Arrived at the Junction at 7 P. M., in company with Jerry Ingram and Joseph Allen from Anson, each having two sons in the Army. Spent the night with the Mississippi Brigade, among whom we found many old friends At 6 next morning we were on our way for old North Carolina.

This is an old section, having been settled and land cleared over 150 years. The land is in a high state of cultivation for grain, grass and clover, and what is astonishing, a weavel was never seen in the section. The wheat is still in the shock and stack, and many are now threshing and turning stubble, which is done with three horse ploughs.

At every city and town great preparation is making for the sick and wounded, which is indicative of a great battle near at hand. The preparation is for ten times the number of sick The sick are being moved to the towns to get rid of all incumbrance to the camp. All the convalescent are also sent off to the towns.

Just as we were leaving the camp a courier arrived with notice for four days rations to be prepared, with orders to start at a moment's warning. The shout and joy were great.

The roar of cannon was heard all Monday morning.

Yours, S. H. C.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MOORE COUNTY.

Received of Mrs M H Hill, 10 Blankets; Mrs Ann J Swann, 2 Blankets; Mrs A M Swann, 3 Blankets; Mrs James M Swann, 1 Blanket; Mrs F M Swann, 6 Blankets and 32 Haversacks; Mrs F W Swann, 12 prs of Socks; Mrs Rosanna Dalrymple, 1 Blanket and 1 Testament; Darius Thomas, 1 Blanket; Mrs Wm Thomas, 1 Blanket; Mr A Thomas, 1 Blanket; Mr Stephen Wicker, 1 Blanket; Mrs C Wicker, 1 Blanket and 1 pr of Socks; Mrs John Sheppard, 1 Blanket; Mrs A A Harrington, 1 Blanket; Mrs C Thomas, 1 Blanket, 1 pr of Socks and 1 pr of Gloves; Mr Jesse Love, 1 Blanket and 2 prs of Socks; Mrs E R Patridge, 3 Blankets and 3 prs of Socks; Mrs E J Berryman, 1 Blanket; Mrs A Dalrymple, 1 Blanket and 2 prs Socks; Mrs B Cole, 1 Blanket; Mrs S Cole, 1 Blanket; Mrs M C Wicker, 1 Blanket; Mrs N R Bryan, 2 Blankets, 6 prs of Socks and 1 Testament; Mrs L C Jones, 2 prs of Socks and 1 Bible; Mrs J J Sheppard, 2 prs of Socks and 1 Testament; Mrs L Wicker, 1 Blanket; Mr Archibald Dalrymple, 4 Blankets; Mrs N Hight, 1 Blanket; Mrs Abel Kelly, 1 Blanket; Mrs Sion H Campbell, 1 Blanket; Mr D Oliver, 1 Blanket; Mrs E Watson, 1 Blanket and 1 pr of Socks; Mrs John Watson, 1 Blanket; Mrs M F Harrington, 1 Blanket and 1 pr Socks; Mrs Jane Watson and sisters, 3 Blankets, 5 pr of Socks and 5 Bed Ticks; Mrs L Harrington, 1 Blanket and 1 pr Socks; Mrs John Hunter, 1 Blanket; Mrs E McLenon, 1 Blanket; Mrs John A Morris, 2 Blankets and 1 pr of Socks; Mrs John McIver, 1 Blanket; Mrs E McGilvary, 1 Blanket; Mrs M McIver, 2 Blankets; Mrs E McLeod, 1 Blanket; Mrs D B McIver, 2 Blankets; Mrs W W Dye, 2 Blankets; Mrs A McIver, 1 Blanket; Mrs K McIntosh, 1 Blanket; Mrs K McIver, 1 Blanket; Mrs Wesley McIver, 3 Blankets, 4 prs Socks, 3 Towels and 1 Bible; Mrs F Gilmore 1 Blanket and 1 pr Socks, Mrs T Cox, 1 pr of Socks and 1 Blanket; Thomas J Minter, 2 Blankets; Mrs Janet McIntosh, 2 Blankets; Mrs A N McIntosh, 2 Testaments; Mrs L Hornidy, 1 Blanket; Mrs L Gunter, 2 Blankets; Mrs N Brown, 2 Blankets and 1 pr of Socks; Mrs John Dalrymple, 5 Blankets and 5 pr of Socks; Mrs Mary Ann Jolley, 2 Blankets; Mrs Winship Bryant, 2 Blankets and 2 pr of Socks; Mrs Janett Dalrymple, 4 pr of Socks.

The above were given principally for the benefit of Captain Swann's Moore County Rifle Company.

J. R. SLOAN, Agent.

John Giles Christian, son of S. H. Christian, confined at home with measles, has returned to his company at Camp Ellis, near Fairfax, 13th Regiment under Col. Hoke.—COM.

Tears are the magic blossoms of the heart at parting, smiles at meeting. Sometimes they bloom at once; then joy is sorrow, and sorrow is joy.

TRAITORS AT HOME.

When Lieut. Col. Johnson, with a part of the 7th Regiment, and Capt. Sparrow, with the Washington Grays, hurriedly left Portsmouth to reinforce Hatteras, they left their baggage, stores, trunks, clothes, &c. When taken prisoners, they were hurried off with only what they had on, many of them having left in their trunks even what money they had. When the news of the capture of Hatteras reached Beacon Island, supposing the enemy would follow up their success, the garrison under Capt. Leath, utterly unprepared for a seige, evacuated it, and the inhabitants of Portsmouth fled; many in their haste having left all. A large portion of the baggage, clothing, money, &c., of the 7th Regiment above-mentioned and some of the Grays, together with some arms, were left. The enemy did not and has not up to this time taken possession of Beacon Island nor the town. But a day or two after the evacuation, vandals—we can call them nothing else—from Brant and Hog Islands and Hunting Quarters, on and near the waters of Core Sound, went to the Fort and to Portsmouth and took clothing, stores, trunks, mattresses, and everything upon which they could lay their thieving hands and carried them off. They broke open some of the trunks and took out the money, in one officer's trunk $150 in gold. They entered the poor citizens' houses and took feather beds, cooking utensils, ladies' dressing, &c. These facts are well authenticated. Two or three persons had been left in the place and others went back who saw it with their own eyes, but were powerless to resist them. At one time, it is said, there were some 75 of them. They were armed, or armed themselves with the muskets left. They were bold; swore they would have what they wanted, as it was war times, and the soldiers had left the things and they had a right to them.

We never could have imagined that such people live in the bounds of the good old North State. They are worse than Butler's crew. He is an open enemy and we know how to meet him, and what to expect; but here is a foe in our midst, secret, malignant, ever ready to take advantage of any disaster to eat us up. They must be seized and dealt with as traitors. It should be done at once. A Company of our best troops should be sent after them, the property, worth hundreds, recovered, and every scoundrel, fiendish traitor of them taken and shot.

Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express also mentions the plundering of the camp of the volunteers by the wreckers, and says,—

"I see by extracts from Northern papers, that a great flourish of trumpets has been made at the North over the capture of Hatteras, and especially over the reputed fact that many citizens of North Carolina have voluntarily gone to the Inlet and taken the oath of allegiance to the United States. One reporter has the honesty to confess that these citizens consist of bankers and wreckers who live on the beach. This statement is true; they have no other interest in North Carolina than a simple existence on a barren beach many miles away from her inhabitable territory, and in the language of a colored man who went down as a waiting man to one of our officers lately stationed there, *"they are all Yankees of the meanest kind, who are human in form only, and live almost entirely by stealing and plunder."* That such men as these should swear allegiance to any government that might chance to be in power in their neighborhood, is not surprising; and that there may be a few on the mainland connected with these by consanguinity, who would, under similar circumstances, imitate their example, is highly probable, but that there is one native North Carolinian, a citizen of the State and interested in her soil, who would, under any circumstances, follow in the wake of these honorable gentry, is not for a moment to be believed.

What Does it Mean?—Nineteen days have elapsed since Hatteras was taken and nothing has been done, so far as we know, by the State or Confederate authorities, to protect and defend Hyde and Beaufort counties and the town of Washington. All are exposed to invasion by the enemy; greatly more exposed than any other part of the State. He could devastate this entire section and destroy millions of property and make a secure lodgment for all that Gen. Gatlin or Gov. Clark are doing. *We* are making preparations, however, for a vigorous defence. So are the patriotic citizens of Hyde; but we have spent thousands for the general defence, have sent nearly a Regiment into the field, the most of whom are in Virginia, and some in captivity. And now when we need every man and ask and beg for aid, we are left to take care of ourselves. Newbern and Beaufort have thousands for their defence, with strong batteries, and have mighty forts. We complain not, we repeat again, that they are defended—that is as it should be,—but that we are neglected.

Why does not Gov. Clark call for volunteers for the defence of the coast? Thousands, in our opinion, would rush to the rescue. A Regiment here and two in Hyde, with cavalry and artillery, would be amply sufficient. Troops can be raised, thousands of them. Let the Governor attend to it at once. Many lives, much disgrace and millions of property would be saved by it. It must be done and done at once, or, thousands in all this exposed section will speak out in such indignant tones of thunder, as to make some folks shake in their shoes.—*Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Hyde County.—We have just been shown a letter from an influential gentleman in Hyde county to a commercial house here, which emphatically denies the existence there of any disloyalty to the State, or of any disposition to succumb. The writer says that on the mainland they are determined *to a man* to fight as long as there are any means of resistance to the Lincolnites. On the banks they have no means, even if they were ever so well disposed.

We trust that this version of the matter may be the true one, and that the people have not changed in the week since the letter was written. It is so much more cheering to be enabled to feel that any portion of our fellow citizens are innocent of even a shade of disloyalty, than to have the slighest suspicion on that score, that we hasten to make the statement above, founded upon the letter referred to.—*Wilmington Journal, 19th.*

From Carolina City.—A correspondent writing from Carolina City under date of the 18th instant, says: "All quiet here. No excitement—one vessel in sight and she has not changed position in three days and nights."—*Wil. Journ.*

Rev. M. N. Taylor, the Methodist minister, who, it was said, went off to Lincoln's ships and piloted them in at Hatteras, we have positive and satisfactory evidence, did no such thing. It was a groundless rumor. He may be unsound. It is reported that he, in common with two or three hundred others on the Island, has taken the oath of allegiance to Lincoln's Government. But give the *devil* his due.—*Wash. (N. C.) Dispatch.*

Another Company in Wake.—We learn that another volunteer company has been organized in this County, under the title of the *Auburn Guards.* The officers are as follows: Daniel G. Fowle, Captain; Dr. L. C. Manly, 1st Lieutenant; H. B. Jordan, 2d Lieutenant; Ruffin L. Bryant, 3d Lieutenant: Joseph W. Holden, Orderly Sergeant; Calvin Poole, Commissary and Treasurer. This company was raised in the neighborhood of Auburn and Mount Moriah, and is composed of the best men of the neighborhood. Capt. Fowle and Sergeant Holden are from Raleigh.

Raleigh Standard.

Joys are the flowers dropped in our path by the hand of Providence.

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

The Old Union Men.—Down to the Proclamation of Lincoln, a large portion of the people of Virginia, probably a majority, were in favor of, and had hopes of preserving the old Union. When that document appeared, most of these abandoned their former opinions; they saw that the issue was made up between Liberty and Despotism, and like true and loyal sons of Virginia, as they are, no men rallied more promptly to the standard of the Old Commonwealth. Whole brigades of the army which have endured the hardships of the camp and met the enemy in battle, are composed of these same Unionists, whom people who have never been in a hundred miles of the enemy, delight to stigmatize as "*Submissionists.*" "*The Stone Wall Brigade*" of Gen. Jackson, which stood the brunt of the fight at Stone Bridge for twelve hours, and covered themselves and their country with glory, was made up exclusively of "*Submissionists*" from the strong Union counties of the Valley. The same remark is applicable to almost the whole of the gallant army commanded by General Johnston, and might be extended to many other divisions. These people did not pause to get fat and safe places in the Quartermaster's or Commissariat Departments or the Staff; they went right off to the war, and there they have been doing their duty like patriots and heroes. They haven't been thinking and scheming for organizing parties; their whole souls, all they had and their lives were freely offered for the safety and independence of their country.

If their former Unionism, which they shared with a large portion of their countrymen, is to be an eternal stigma and reproach to them, they would do well to surrender the posts of danger and suffering to the flaming patriots who delight in denouncing them, and who would do the work so much better than they can. We understand that two of the Secretaries have laid down the broad principle that no man, who held Union principles since the accession of Lincoln, and was willing to accept office under him, shall hold any office under the Confederate Government. In the carrying out of this principle, a poor man, who held a clerkship in the Treasury Department, whose father and grandfather have fought for the country, and every one of whose kindred capable of bearing arms, is now in the field, has [illegible] dismissed from the service as unfit to be trusted. We hear the same principle is recognized at the War Department. With all our enthusiasm for the cause, with all our devotion to secession, we cannot put away the conviction that this is a most unworthy dwarfing of a great and glorious movement for freedom to a miserable and contemptible scramble for office.

We are gratified to know, and we take pleasure in stating, that no such narrow, ungenerous and unjust spirit animates the Chief of our new Confederacy. President Davis sees and recognizes a brother in every man who is true and loyal to this great CAUSE. In his letter to Mr. Nelson, he thus announced, in terms worthy of the liberal, enlightened and sagacious leader of the greatest movement of any age, the elevated and catholic principle of his Administration:

"The desire of this Government being to maintain the independence it has asserted, by the united feeling and action of all its citizens, it has been its policy not to enter into questions of differences of political opinions heretofore existing."

This makes a band of brothers of all the true sons of the South. Palsied be the tongue that would mar the happy harmony!

Vice Presidency.—Over the head of Mr. Stephens, the Enquirer and Examiner are engaged in a very delicate discussion. The Examiner objects to Mr. Stephens, that he was too long in favor of the old Union. The Enquirer responds, that the same objection would apply to all who hold office in the Confederate States, as all of them were for maintaining the old Union. Our President himself is reported to have wept, when he left the Senate. This shows the delicacy of the discussion, and the difficulty of adjusting the principles on which it is to be decided. Some *day* must be fixed, before which it was patriotic to uphold the old Union and receive its pay; after which it was treasonable to indulge for it a sentimental regret. Who shall name that day? If you go back to the Presidential election, or to the 1st of January, you exclude all the present functionaries of the Confederacy, for all of them were then upholding the Union and receiving pay at its hands. In fact, you proscribe every body in the South, except South Carolina, and *us*, and a few other original secessionists, who have never drawn a dollar from the Federal treasury, and have always been panting for a free, confederated system, without a king and an army of office holders. If you come down to the 4th of March, you still exclude the majority of the people in North Carolina, Virginia, Tennessee and Arkansas. Where then will you draw the line? If the 1st of last November, we fear original secessionists will be the only Simon Pures—we alone will be eligible to the honors of the Confederacy, and we alone, in equity, should do the fighting. Any later day would greatly diminish the eligibles for office, and, if the armies are only to be composed of the right stripe, our forces in the field would be terribly thinned!

It strikes us that any inquiry of this sort is silly, and that any effort to draw lines between patriotism and treason, founded on any particular day, is worse than foolish. It proceeds on a total misconception and lamentable underrating of the great cause in which we are embarked.

President Davis's position is the true one—the one dictated by justice and wisdom: no reference to past political opinions, but are you devoted and loyal to this great cause? This covers the whole ground, and it puts all who are willing to stake fortune and life for their country and its freedom upon a footing of equality.

Richmond Whig.

A Touching Instance of Patriotism.—In this journal of Thursday morning, Sept. 5th, in the Report of the "Georgia Relief and Hospital Association," in one little paragragh of barely two lines, is this acknowledgment: "From a lady of Augusta, the generous responses of her industry, $200." Modesty and patriotism are apparent in this announcement. The $200 are the proceeds of the raffle of a beautiful basket of artificial flowers, mentioned by us at the time it was on exhibition at Clark's jewelry store. The flowers were wrought by the hands of this noble woman herself; and what gives to the case its peculiarly touching character, is the fact, that she is in feeble, failing health—wasting away by disease—scarcely able at times to sit up, and can walk short distances only by means of a cane—and yet, she has executed all this delicate, fair work, which vies with nature in beauty of form and color, while the hand was tremulous, the eye perhaps growing dim, the frame feeble and exhausted. All this for her country—her beloved South—the land of her choice and adoption! Can there be aught which shows more clearly a deep-seated veneration for the Confederacy and the battle she is waging for her rights, than the toiling of this patriotic woman, stricken down by disease—almost at death's door, (may God spare her life yet many years!) The money gained by such efforts quadruples in value—aye, it is not to be computed by cold mathematical calculations.

The lady in question is Mrs. Dougherty, sister of Capt. I. P. Girardey, of the Washington Artillery.—*Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Sept. 10.*

LATEST FROM THE NORTHWEST.

Reported Achievement by Gen. Lee.—Reliable intelligence was received on yesterday from General Lee's command, which indicates the prosecution of a brilliant campaign in that quarter on the part of our forces. The news is that General Lee, having cut out a new road for a part of the distance, had marched nine thousand men to the left of Stiper's, which is at the western base of Cheat Mountain, and into the Staunton and Parkersburg turnpike road, between Stiper's and Huttonsville, and then onward to the latter place, of which he took possession He succeeded in cutting off, by this movement, the Federal forces, under Gen. Reynolds; from the co-operation of his assistant command, stationed on Cheat Mountain.

A skirmish had occurred between portions of the Federal and Confederate commands, and General Reynolds himself had been captured. Passengers by the Central Railroad, on yesterday, corroborate this intelligence, and say that in the skirmish alluded to, the Federal loss was one hundred, and the Confederate loss twenty. It was conjectured that the entire force of the enemy on Cheat Mountain, owing to their hopeless situation, would be compelled soon to surrender.

The possession by our forces of the Cheat Mountain will constitute one of the most important movements of the Western campaign, as it invests one of the most commanding points on the frontier of the Valley. The character of the country intervening between Gen. Lee's position at present, and that of Rosencranz towards the Gauley, will prevent, it is said, any possible movement of the latter to outflank our army, the approaches being only on the direct line of the pike.

The Battle Between Floyd and Rosencranz—Northern Account and Particulars.—We find the following (special) dispatch in the Cincinnati Gazette of the 15th inst. It was sent from Connaux Ferry; where the battle between Generals Floyd and Rosencranz took place, and is dated on the 13th instant.

The battle of last Tuesday, at this place, was by far the greatest and severest yet fought in Western Virginia. Ex-Secretary of War, Floyd, commanded the rebels in person, and received a severe wound in the arm during the engagement.

During the whole engagement, lasting nearly four hours, we brought into action only five regiments, and of these but parts of three were long engaged. The rebels stationed expert riflemen to pick officers, and fired spelter from their cannon—a missile unknown to civilized warfare. Experienced military men say the roar of cannonading and musketry for a time was the heaviest they ever heard; but the rebels fired mostly too high with their artillery. Their squirrel rifles did the most execution. Floyd should be surrounded and his retreat to Lewisburg cut off.

Fears have been entertained that Floyd might make a rapid march to Gauly Bridge, and concentrate with Wise in an attack on Cox, but he is now in no condition for a fight anywhere. He has over five hundred sick, and a strong detachment spent an hour and twenty minutes carrying off his killed and wounded, after the fight, past the house where he had our prisoners confined. Wise has been skirmishing with Cox and has uniformly been beaten off with heavy loss. Cox is regarded as perfectly safe.

Lee attacked Reynolds at Cheat Mountain Gap yesterday. Reynolds is strongly posted, and believed to be able to defend himself.

Floyd's scouts are still infesting the mountains on the opposite side of Gauly, and guerrilla firing is frequent on our messengers from here to Sutton.

[When a Yankee journal confesses to the magnitude and severity of a battle, and yet says nothing about the killed and wounded, you may know the casualties have been terrific. Our southwestern boys, confessedly the finest marksmen in the world, did great execution on that occasion, beyond a doubt. Their "squirrel rifles" did the work.]

Skirmishing on the Potomac.—News continues to arrive here daily from Manassas of continued skirmishing. In the affair a few days ago at Falls Church, we are said to have taken twelve prisoners, belonging to the 2d Maine regiment, together with a Lieutenant.

Gen. Beauregard has removed his headquarters from the Junction to Fairfax Station. A day or two ago, the General met with a violent fall from his horse, unattended, however, by serious accident.

We have accounts of an engagement between a detachment of a South Carolina regiment and another portion of our forces with the outposts of the enemy near Munson's Hill. It seems that the enemy were annoying our pickets, when Col. Winder, of the 6th South Carolina regiment, sent word to Col. Stuart, commanding at Munson's Hill. The Colonel immediately ordered up several companies of infantry, and one section of the Washington Artillery, under Capt. Rosser. The enemy fired with some spirit while at long range, but fell back as soon as our artillery came to closer quarters. Our sharp-shooters advanced upon them, but owing to the rapidity of their flight were not able to do much execution. The enemy's loss was 1 killed, and 6 prisoners taken.

The enemy made no rally whatever after being driven from their position, but left behind them cots, blankets, canteens and haversacks in their haste to get out of our fire. Our men got also a dinner which they were cooking. One thrifty fellow attempted to carry off a pot of potatoes, which were cooking, but was forced to drop them in his fight.

Information from Manassas Junction reports the utmost activity prevailing there within the past few days. The only regular regiment left there is the Eighth Louisiana, and they were to break camp on Tuesday afternoon. Regular and extra trains are constantly running and leaving for Fairfax Station, freighted with troops, ammunition and army stores, that point having become the great centre of attraction since Gen. Beauregard removed his quarters there a few days since. A great proportion of the accession to his forces, during the past week, consisted of artillery. Among those of the troops late in camp at the Junction, and those passing through, the best spirit and an unmistakable eagerness for active service prevails—the desire being universally expressed by them to be ordered on to winter in Baltimore.

The skirmishing which daily takes place along the river, is resulting so disastrously to the Yankees that their fright generally serves to defeat them, as our scouts are, in most instances, compelled to shoot them in their retreat.

On Tuesday, the enemy at Arlington Heights were reported to have been reinforced by ten thousand troops from across the Potomac.

It will be noticed that, in the accounts from the Potomac, we have observed a marked reticence as to the movements of Gen. Johnston's division of the army of the Potomac. We shall not violate the constraints of public and official prudence to engage the interest of our readers. The events of the next few days are likely, from what we can understand, to astonish them only a little less than the enemy themselves.

Richmond Examiner, 19th.

The Affair at Munson's Hill.—We learn that, on Monday last, an affair occurred on our lines near Munson's Hill, in which the "Yankee trotters" made rather an extensive backward movement. On last Sunday night it is stated that a detachment of 2,000 of McClellan's troops had driven us back and taken possession of the hill. Early the next morning our troops, who had retired to the woods for the night, made an attack upon the enemy with an inferior force. The Yankees, supposing from the spirit of the assault that they were to be sustained by reinforcements, abandoned their position without firing a gun, executing the double-quick movement with their usual activity.—*Richmond Examiner 20th.*

Inspecting the Enemy's Works.—Gen. Beauregard visited Munson's Hill, a few days since, and even rode all along the line up to within a mile and a half of the enemy's works. No enemy in such force as General McClellan's is said to have ever permitted so daring a reconnoissance before. If they had civilly let in our Creole General within their lines, and shown him every battery, they could not have given him a clearer view.

Petersburg Express.

More Arrests in Baltimore.—Besides Mayor Brown and Congressman May, Lincoln officials have arrested ten members of the Maryland Legislature, and the editors of the Baltimore Exchange, South and Republican newspapers. All the prisoners have been sent to Fort McHenry. There is much excitement in the city. Through the seven years of the revolutionary war, Washington nowhere, and at no time, proclaimed martial law. The country was full of tories, but the great chieftain took it through all the trying events without suspending the civil authority at any point. What a commentary on the course of Abraham Lincoln.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The New York Daily News has been suspended by order of the Government. In a lengthy card it bids farewell to the public for a time.

MOBILE, Sept. 20th.—A special dispatch to the New Orleans Picayune, dated Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 18th, says that the Tennesseeans have possession of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, forty-three miles South by West of Louisville, and also the Nashville Railroad, with a large amount of rolling stock.

Eleven companies had rallied to our banner at that place.

Rosseur's ragamuffins left Louisville this morning (18th,) to meet our forces. Both parties are endeavoring to gain Muldrow's Hill, a very strong position. As they are supposed to be equally distant, a lively time is anticipated within 24 hours.

RICHMOND, Sept. 20.—*Still Coming.*—The Fredericksburg cars that arrived yesterday morning brought down an addition to the number of refugees already here from Maryland. They report, as we hear, that the notorious Dan Sickles and his brigade had invaded St. Mary's and other counties in Maryland, of known Southern proclivities, and had announced their intention, by speech and action, of arresting and imprisoning all the inhabitants not known to be obedient to the Washington Oligarchy. This had caused a general stampede, though numerous arrests had been effected. It is related that an Abolition Colonel or General had been slain by an indignant citizen, whom he had attempted, in company with some of his myrmidons, to capture against his will and consent. The parties who have thus far succeeded in eluding the grasp of the tyrants did so by making their way across the Potomac in small boats.

Another Instalment of Hessians.—There arrived yesterday, *via* Central Railroad, 67 Hessians, captured by Savage and Donelson's Tennessee regiments, of Gen. Lee's command, between Big Spring and Huttonsville. Disclaiming all intention to be profane, we can truly say we never saw a more thieving, dirty, lousy, Christless and God-forsaken set of scoundrels in our life. Had all the poor-houses in the West been ransacked, a more motley looking mob could not have been paraded. No wonder that such fellows steal when an opportunity is afforded them. The same train brought down 21 prisoners captured by Gen. Floyd in Western Virginia. They were also hard looking subjects, and were, no doubt, let out of the Ohio Penitentiary on condition of enlisting. Their appearance bears out the assertion.

To be carried Away.—Two hundred and fifty of the Abolition soldiers now here are expected to start to-day from this city, *via* Lynchburg & Tennessee road, for forts in the vicinity of New Orleans. If the cortege starts at the time appointed, it will be followed by a similar one to-morrow. The train carrying the Yankees will start one hour after the mail train.

Richmond Examiner.

Appointments by the President.—President Davis has appointed Brigadier General Braxton Bragg as full General (being the highest rank) in the Confederate army. The reported transfer of General Bragg to Virginia is, as we are advised, as yet undecided. Ex-Secretary Walker has been appointed by the President to a Brigadier-Generalship. Gen. Walker will take command in the West.

Major G. W. Smith, of Kentucky, formerly Major of the Engineer Corps in the United States service, resigned some years ago, has arrived in this city with a view of taking service in Virginia. Major Smith was a classmate of Gen. Beauregard.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Enormous expenses of the Lincoln Government—The loan a failure.—We give as matter of news and information to our readers, what we learn from the Northern press—that the daily expenditures of the Lincoln Government are now two millions of dollars. Just think of that—two millions per day!

While the Lincoln Government is expending two millions per day to pay horse and mule contractors, shoe, bread, clothing, and all kinds of army outfit contractors, the Government loan is going a begging in the great cities, among the moneyed institutions of the North. Their papers announce that one city took a few hundred thousand, and an individual or two took a thousand or so. Why, that would'nt buy enough beans for one day's rations.

Eager for the Fray.—The Helena (Ark.) Shield learns that on Monday last week thirteen hundred Indian warriors—Southern allies—crossed the Arkansas river near Fort Smith, en route for McCulloch's camp. The Indians were armed with rifles, butcher-knives, and tomahawks, and had their faces painted, and seemed eager for the fray.

Notwithstanding the boasts and menaces of Lincoln's editors, it is a fact that Arkansas, with a white population of 331,710, has a larger number of soldiers in the field than Ohio, whose white population is 2,377,917. The white population of Massachusetts is nearly four times greater than that of Louisiana, and yet the gallant Pelican State has sent more volunteers to do battle for liberty and independence than the Bay State has contributed to overthrow and subjugate the States of the Confederacy.—*Chas. Courier.*

A Liberal Subscription.—C. T. Vance, agent of the government, informs the Memphis Appeal that the most liberal subscription yet made by Memphis merchants for Confederate bonds is that of Messrs. Meachem and Galbreath, who subscribed five hundred tierces of rice for the army, amounting to about $15,000. With such illustrations of patriotism and duty to our government, we need not fear the character of our city will be fully maintained as a true, patriotic Southern city.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 23, 1861.

THE ELECTION.—It is but six weeks till the elections for President, Vice President, and Members of Congress of the Confederate States. The universal assent to the election of President Davis and Vice President Stephens, —the latter opposed by a single press in all the Confederacy, we believe,—has relieved that contest of all doubt or excitement. But we fear the people are not sufficiently alive to the importance of the Congressional election. The wisest and best men should be selected, whether they be candidates or not; for it is a vast responsibility they will be called on to assume. Preserve the country from ignoramuses, from demagogues, from professional politicians, and from the merely selfish office hunter. Give it good men, true men—men who are honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution."

THE LEGISLATURE.—The proceedings of the Legislature during the early part of last week are thus summarily disposed of by Saturday's Standard. Perhaps it is as well, for if the Standard had given its usual three or four columns we should have been obliged to winnow the grain of wheat (too often rotten) out of the bushel of chaff:—

Aware that our columns would be necessarily occupied with other matter, we have taken no account of the regular proceedings of the Legislature this week.

The Senate has been mainly occupied with the revenue and militia bills, both of which we believe have passed that body.

To the lasting honor of the Senate be it said, that on Wednesday last it laid the Convention bill finally on the table, by a vote of 19 to 16. For what purpose sane men can desire to throw a bomb-shell into the camps of North Carolina when her soil is invaded, we are unable to divine. We learn that Col. Brown made an able argument in opposition to the bill.

In the House on Tuesday, N. N. Fleming, Esq., Commoner from Rowan, was elected Speaker, *vice* Hon. Wm T Dortch, resigned. Messrs. Merrimon, Hill and Batchelor were also voted for. The House took up the revenue bill on Thursday. Several bills in relation to the coast defences, &c. were passed during the week.

Both bodies were still in session when our paper went to press.

A GOOD SUGGESTION HEEDED.—The Milton Chronicle, speaking of the Legislature having abolished the Courts and attempted to abolish the Convention, proposes that it abolish itself, "and let it remain abolished till Gabriel blows his horn." The suggestion has been acted on—better late than never. *When* it went out of existence, nobody has thought of sufficient importance to tell. The only evidence that we have of the fact is the following from the Raleigh Spirit of the Age (of next Wednesday's date, but printed we suppose on Saturday last):—

"The Legislature has at length adjourned, after a session of near five weeks. As we hope to give a list of the acts passed, in our next issue, we deem it unnecessary to give the details of its last days' proceedings."

Quite unnecessary. The acts of its two preceding sessions, beginning more than ten months ago, have not yet been printed, and the Legislature appears to have connived at the suppression—we cannot hope that it is because ashamed of its work.

A Draft.—The Legislature has passed a law authorizing a draft in this State, providing that in making said draft, respect shall be paid to the number of volunteers which each county has furnished—that is, if any one county has furnished her full quota of volunteers, while other counties have not done so, that the counties which have thus failed, will be first subject to the draft, until their full quota is made up.

Greensboro' Patriot.

The Patriot is no doubt well informed on this matter, but how did such a law pass, without the public hearing a word about it? Perhaps it is one of the provisions of the much debated and oft amended Militia law, which is probably so *amended* as to be contradictory and useless.

MORE VOLUNTEERS.—Almost every day we hear through our exchanges or otherwise of the formation of new companies in different parts of this State. The Salisbury Watchman mentions the arrival of a third company from the little county of Stanly, consisting of 96, commanded by Capt. John Moody. 57 wagons and buggies accompanied the company to Salisbury, with provisions, clothing and friends. Also, the Oakland Guard, Capt. W. A. Houck, of Rowan, which arrived in Salisbury on Tuesday. And the Tarborough papers mention the departure for Raleigh (why not for the coast?) of Capt. Jenkins's company of 90 from Edgecombe.

We understand that the new company forming here (the eighth) has elected Robert Wooten Captain, J. D. Callais 1st Lieut., R. F. Eppes 2d Lieut., and Wm. H. Massey 3d. They are to go into camp this week, we learn, until full, lacking still 20 or 30 men.

STOPPING COMMUNICATIONS.—The Richmond papers are felicitating the country on the effectual measures adopted by the government to prevent communications from Virginia to the North. This is very well; but may it not be purchased at too great a cost when it likewise cuts off communications *from* the North? We have noticed for a week or two that the Richmond papers do not acknowledge the receipt of Northern papers, and have little from that quarter except the very meagre items by telegraph. The more full information furnished by the papers is often of great value.

THE PRODUCE LOAN.—A merchant informs us that there is a good deal of inquiry from planters and farmers as to the terms &c., of the produce loan. We cannot tell them where to inquire, but think that the proper authorities should appoint an agent, with proper instructions and authority, in this place. The new crop of cotton is beginning to come in pretty freely.

THE HIGH POINT MAIL LINE.—We are happy to state that at length a contract has been made for this important mail line, and in hands that give assurance that it will be well managed. Mr. H. H. Webb is the Contractor. He is at liberty to use any kind of conveyance, and will only put stages upon the line in case encouragement is held out.

We congratulate our friends on the route at the prospect of getting their letters and papers quickly and regularly. He will commence early in October.

A "SOUTHERN" MAGAZINE.—We have received the first number of the "Southern Monthly" published in Memphis, Tenn. We hardly think it the thing for North Carolinians—setting up, as it does, for a chronicler of the history of the South; for, while it devotes 14 pages to a narrative of the battle of Manassas, the world would never know from them that one of the three thousand North Carolinians engaged fought in that battle and that Fisher fell in it. The word North Carolina is not to be found in the whole 14 pages.

OFFICE HUNTING.—Our infant Confederacy has not escaped the curse of office hunting. A letter from Richmond to the Petersburg Express tells of the crowds that fill the hotels, boarding houses, private houses, and "sheds," of that city. A gentleman wishing to see one of the Secretaries, found 43 waiting ahead of him. He retired, came back in an hour, and found the 43 increased to 69. And so at the other departments. The writer adds,—

"This desire for office has been the curse of the country. If nineteen twentieths of the aspirants would lay hold of some honest calling—it matters not what, shoemaking, dray-driving, brick-laying, wood cutting, anything by which they could gain an honest livelihood—it would be much better for the country, and the patriots."

WINE.—We are indebted to Mr. Bennett, of Richmond county, for a bottle of his wine, a year old. It is a very pleasant beverage, and clear and beautiful to the eye.

PAY OF CHAPLAINS.—The Richmond Dispatch has a long article complaining of the pay of Chaplains in the Army being *only* $600 a year. The Dispatch calls this "an act to abolish the office of Chaplain in the Confederate Army." It does not strike us in that light at all. It may be true that no Minister can support a large family on $600 a year; but neither can a private support *his* family on $133 a year. Yet many men with families dependent on them have gone into the army as privates—men, too, whose personal qualities are not inferior to those of most Ministers, whose professional labors at home yielded quite as much as those of most Ministers, and whose families are quite as dear to them as the families of Ministers can be to them. The law is not an unjust one. But the law which limits the pay of privates to $133, and makes that of Captains $1620, Lieutenants $1060, *is* an unjust one, constituted as our army is. Let any one pass over in his mind the character of the men who have gone as privates from this town, for instance,—their personal and professional, or mechanical standing and emoluments, —and say whether a Chaplain or any other officer should complain of getting $600 a year, when these privates have sacrificed far more than an officer is called on to sacrifice, for $133. And as it is in this town, so is it throughout the South. It is the CAUSE that has induced men to make such sacrifices. And if a private can make them, much more should an officer, whether Chaplain or Captain. From this office, for instance, one of our Clerks left a salary of $500 with an easy life, for the dangers and privations of the camp and $133 a year. A journeyman left nearly an equal salary for like privations and pay. Shall these sacrifices be demanded only of those who go into the unknown and unknowing position of private, and not of the officers also?

We can well understand that there are cases in which a Minister cannot accept a Chaplaincy, with justice to his family. We have heard of such cases. But then it is hoped that there are other Ministers, faithful and capable, too, not encumbered with families, who are ready and willing, nay anxious, to serve their country and their kind in the army, which probably presents as good a field for their services as can be found anywhere.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Louisa C. H., Va , on the 8th inst., Allison S. Glenn, from the effects of wounds received at Manassas. Also at Camp Jones, near Manassas, on the 9th, James Hicks, of typhoid fever. Both were members of Capt. Freeland's Orange Grays.

James A. Lowell, of Company I, 11th N. C. Regiment —(place and time of death not stated.)

In Caswell county, (having been brought home from Manassas, sick.) E Slade and two Messrs. Travis, privates in Capt Lea's Caswell company, 5th Reg't Vol's.

At Kittrell's Springs, on the 10th inst., Mr. Geo. Clodfelter, a member of Capt. Andrews' Cavalry company.

DEATHS IN THE ARMY.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Culpeper C. H., Va., gives an account of the Hospitals there, and a list of all the soldiers buried there up to the 8th inst. They are from

South Carolina,	36
Mississippi,	29
Virginia,	19
Alabama,	17
Georgia,	16
Louisiana,	7
North Carolina,	4
Not located,	4
	132

The North Carolinians are, J. Baker, Fifth Regiment, died August 2; E. Ledsford, Eleventh Regiment, died August 19; H. Farries, Sixth Regiment, died August 19; M. Brockley, Fifth Regiment, died August 16.

All are buried in the yard, in regular lines, and a careful record of each preserved, so that the bodies may be reclaimed at any time. A number of yankees have been buried outside of the enclosure, and a like record kept.

Dr. Rufus K. Speed occupies nearly three columns of Saturday's Standard in refuting an insinuation made against him in the State Journal a few weeks ago, that he had, while on a visit to the camp of the N. C. Volunteers near Norfolk, "uttered sentiments hostile to the cause of the South and friendly towards the Rump government of Lincoln," that he had to go off to avoid arrest, &c. After a great deal of difficulty and delay, Dr. Speed was fortunate enough to obtain from the Editor of the State Journal the following statement of his authority (real or pretended) for the insinuated charge:—

"The paragraph was first based upon a communication received here from Camp Carolina, and written by Mr. John L. Frensley, a correspondent of the State Journal; secondly, on general rumor on the streets here, and thirdly, on the authority of several—at least two—of the field officers of the second regiment North Carolina Volunteers, the Colonel and Lieut. Colonel."

Dr. Speed proves by several certificates that the charge is utterly false, and that Col. Williams (who is referred to by the Editor) made no pretence that it was true when called on by the Dr's friend. And then adds,

"Having in the above Card proved every essential allegation contained in the paragraph of the "State Journal," quoted above, to be false and unfounded, I have only to say, that if either of the parties named in Mr. John Speiman's letter of the 2d September, authorized the "State Journal" to make these allegations, or furnished the Editor with such statements as justified the paragraph in question, they, or either of them, so authorizing or making such statement, *coolly, wilfully,* and maliciously LIED. RUFUS K. SPEED, M. D."

WANT OF VENTILATION IN TENTS.—The Assistant Surgeon of a Georgia Regiment writes to the Richmond Dispatch that the cause of the frequency and severity of fevers (particularly the typhoid) in the camps, is the want of proper ventilation. He says—and it appears to be the conclusion of all who have turned their attention to the proper manufacture of tents, and withal a very natural conclusion—that "the impure gasses will not escape from the tents by simply raising the canvas at the bottom of the tents—the usual way of ventilating them. There should be an ample opening near the top of the tent, opposite the door, which should remain open, unless in case of storms.

"Unless this suggestion is heeded, the camp fever will prevail and increase, as the tents will be kept closer as the cold weather approaches."

PAY OF OFFICERS AND VOLUNTEERS.—We are glad to see that the Richmond Examiner complains of the "most unequal and unjust disproportion between the pay of officers and that of privates." It says, "We pay our officers nearly double what the Federal Government pays, and our privates two dollars less per month than the rates of Lincoln. In our army a colonel gets $175 per month; a lieutenant-colonel $170; a major $150; a captain $108; a first lieutenant $90; a second lieutenant $80, &c."

NAVAL DEFENCE OF OUR COAST.—Capt. W. F. Lynch, formerly of the U. S. Navy, is said to have been assigned to command the naval defences of North Carolina and Virginia, with 9 steamers ready and others to be added.

We learn that Major Edward Hall, with the larger portion of Col. Campbell's Regiment, (the 7th) has been ordered to Hyde, and probably left Newbern for that locality on Friday last.

A LARGE HAUL.—The Confederate Government has seized 3000 hhds. of tobacco, worth about $350,000, belonging to Auguste Belmont, the N. Y. banker, and stored in Richmond. It is said that many other large confiscations are made daily.

The coffee and sugar rations of the Lincoln prisoners at Richmond have been discontinued, the articles not being obtainable, we suppose. This is said to have affected their spirits more than any thing else.

COAL.—341 tons of anthracite coal, the cargo of one of the prizes, was sold at auction at Charleston on Monday last, and bought by the Confederate Government at the enormous price of $18 50 per ton.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the meeting on Friday last of the Managers of the Cumberland Hospital Association, aid was tendered to the "Plough Boys," but it was ascertained that they are amply provided for at present, the State having added liberally to the complete equipments made at home. Our efforts will consequently be further directed to Manassas and Acquia, to the companies of Capts. Sinclair and Mallett, where we know there is suffering.

It was decided to send off a supply of warm clothing by the first of October, the materials for which will be purchased with a portion of the funds in hand. Ladies who wish to share in the patriotic work of sewing for the invalid soldiers, will find work prepared for them at the Seminary on Thursday afternoon.

Acknowledgments from the Association are further due to

A Gentleman, for	$50
Cash,	8
Cash,	2
Mrs. Agnes Sandford,	8
Mrs. Sarah Leete,	2
Miss Isabella Leete,	2
Total,	$62

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

5 prs Socks from Miss Lillie Draughon. 12 prs Socks from Mrs Rev Neill McDonald. 6 pairs Socks and 6 Blankets from Mrs Hector McNeill. 4 pairs Socks, 2 Blankets and 1 Quilt from Mrs J B Starr. 3 prs Socks from Miss Susan Murphy. 20 pairs Socks and 4 Blankets from Mrs T H Pemberton. 7 pairs Socks and 2 Blankets from Miss J Ann Colvin. 2 Blankets from Miss Lizzie Holmes. 6 prs Socks and 12 Blankets from Mrs David Murphy. 6 Blankets and 2 Shirts from Mrs S W Tillinghast. 12 prs Socks and 8 Blankets from Mrs H L Myrover. 5 Comforts from Miss H N Yates. 7 prs Socks and 3 lined and dyed Blankets from Mrs G W Williams.

I have also received for the Hospital at Yorktown, from Mrs David Murphy, 3 Comforts, 10 Sheets, 6 Blankets and 26 Pillows and Cases; and from Mrs Hector McNeill, 2 Comforts, 12 Pillows, 6 Shirts or packages of linen, 6 Towels, and a lot of Balm and Sage.

R. W. HARDIE.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Messrs. Editors: The District Committee respectfully asks a place in your paper to offer their most sincere and hearty thanks to Mrs Carmichael, Mrs Duncan Shaw, Miss Annie McNeill, Mrs P J Sinclair, Miss Isabella McLauchlin, Mrs John Buie, Miss Malinda Ray, Miss Mary A McDonald and Miss Mary Lamont for their very efficient aid in soliciting contributions, and others who have contributed blankets, socks, &c. for our brave soldiers, who have left the comforts of home and the family circle and are now in the tented field, exposed to the hardships and privations of camp life, and their lives exposed to the deadly missile of the enemy, in the defence of our rights. May our noblehearted Ladies never be in want of brave soldiers, to drive back the enemy, whose avowed object is to desolate their firesides and impoverish their families. And may they always enjoy a bountiful repast in the luxury of doing good. May they never esteem it *fun* to witness the triumph of tyranny and cruelty over right and justice. So mote it be.

SEVENTY-FIRST.

Sept 20, 1861.

Presbyterian please copy.

"Somebody Hurt."—From the way in which the pigeons flutter over the Senatorial election, it is our opinion that "somebody is hurt." It is said that a *"low trick"* was practiced by those who voted for Mr. Dortch. Now, the "trick" was all on the other side. It was thought that if Mr. Davis should be elected, Mr. Dortch could not be, as both were Eastern men; and so the friends of Messrs. Avery and Clingman elected Mr. Davis, feeling sure that one or the other of them would win. But the bucket went down with Mr. Dortch's name in it, and the windlass turned and "hurt" a couple of Western gentlemen, who thought that *they*, and they *only* of Western men, were fit for Senator.

It is stated in one of the prints, that at the time Mr. Clingman was defeated he was "under marching orders," as the Col. of his regiment. Very well, then—why did he not *obey* these orders? The proper place for him was at the head of his regiment, not in Raleigh, electioneering for the Senator's place. But it is rumored that Col. Clingman has gone to Richmond, and it is also rumored that he has been recommended by high authority in this State to President Davis, for the office of Brigadier General. We beg leave to say to President Davis that we have had enough *political* Generals. Mr. Clingman is a novice in military matters. He is not yet qualified to form and drill his regiment, and yet he must be a Brigadier!—*Raleigh Standard.*

Salt—no lack of Salt!—Mr. Hill, residing near Bethany, Iredell county, in company with seven wagons, returned from the Salt Works, near Abingdon, Va., last Saturday, heavily freighted with Salt, of the best quality, which was purchased at 50cts per bushel. Mr. Hill says the works are turning out 3,000 bushels a day, and the article can be had by the 20,000 bushels any day. This indeed is good news. But let Salt likewise be made at Wilmington and Norfolk.

Iredell Express.

Gen. McCulloch.—A correspondent says that McCulloch never wears uniform or carries a sword, but a powerful rifle, which is a great pet with him, and which he uses with perfect accuracy. At the battle of Oak Hill he was riding around amid the flying balls as coolly as if superintending the operations on a farm, and every now and then would refresh himself with a bit of sport by jerking his rifle up to his shoulder and "upsetting one of the enemy." We suppose the Lincolnites are very much disgusted with this unofficerlike deportment.

An enterprising gentleman, who can command the requisite capital, has resolved to establish a glass factory within this State, if the proper labor can be procured. Glass makers, or workmen able to conduct a bottle glass factory, will, no doubt, find employment by addressing "Glass Factory" to the care of this office.

Exchanges, who desire to aid the enterprise, will please extend this notice.—*Chas. Courier.*

Gun Factory.—The work of erecting an extensive Gun Factory is going on rapidly in the Southern part of the city.—*Nashv. (Tenn.) Ban.*

Coffee sale at Charleston.—There was a sale by auction at Charleston on Tuesday, of 1000 bags Laguyra coffee, of mixed quality, cargo of the prize bark Rowena. The average price was about 28¾ cents, and the sale netted in the neighborhood of $30,000.—*Petersburg Express.*

Paid Up.—We learn that Mr. Isaac Davenport, of the firm of I. & G. B. Davenport, of this city, who owed $19,000 to Northern creditors, on being made acquainted with the provisions of the act of sequestration passed by the Confederate Congress, proceeded immediately to the office of Thomas T. Giles, the Commissioner under said act, and gave his check for the amount. It would be as well if some others, similarly indebted, were to imitate his example.—*Richmond Ex'r.*

A Lie out.—McDowell, in his official report of the battle of Manassas Plains, assesses his killed at 481. The New York papers have been publishing lists of the killed at that battle, and enumerating not more than half the regiments engaged, have already published the names of 818 killed. Cameron, the Yankee Secretary of War, in a speech made to some of the Pennsylvania Regiments near Arlington, last week, said that 700 of his Yankee brethren were made to bite the dust at Manassas. A lie has evidently been told by some of these Yankee authorities, or probably it would be but the truth to say, that all have lied, for it is well known that the killed on the Yankee side at Manassas was nearer 2,000 than any other figure.—*Petersburg Express.*

Total receipts of Cotton, 3,495,847 bales, against 4,545,983 last year. Decrease 1,050,136.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The positive statement of the capture of Gen. Reynolds and his aids, by Gen. Lee, and of the critical condition of his army of 4000 men. (see preceding page) turns out to be all false. It was written to Gov. Letcher, by a man whom he knows, and relied on.

The following *is* authentic, and means something:—

HEADQ'RS VALLEY MOUNTAIN, Sept. 9, 1861.

***Special Orders, No.* ———**

The forward movement announced to the Army of the Northwest, in special orders, No. 28, from its headquarters of this date, gives the general commanding the opportunity of exhorting the troops to keep steadily in view the great principles for which they contend, and to manifest to the world their determination to maintain them. The eyes of the country are upon you. The safety of your homes and the lives of all you hold dear depend upon your courage and exertions. Let each man resolve to be victorious, and that the right of self-government, liberty and peace shall in him find a defender. The progress of this army must be forward.

R. E. LEE, General Cammanding.

The following dispatches to the Governor of Indiana, and published in an extra of the Indianapolis Journal of the 14th, show that Gen. Lee has the Hessians in a critical position at Elk Water:

CAMP ELK WATER, Sept. 14.—To Gov. O. P. Morton: Yours is received. I am with Gen Reynolds and four regiments at this place. The enemy are in force double our own numbers, in front. They have been advancing on us for two days, and are now within two miles.

I am just leaving with a flag of truce for the enemy's camp, with the body of Col. John A. Washington, killed by my regiment while skirmishing yesterday in front of the enemy.

MILO A. HASCALL, Col. 17th Indiana Vol.

ELK WATER CAMP, Sept. 13.—To Gov. Morton:—We are not cut off, and don't intend to be. Rosecrans is a long way from us; it will take him five days to connect. We will hold our position at all hazards, but we want reinforcements to crush the enemy in our front and keep open communication.

J. J. REYNOLDS, Brig. Gen.

***The Late Battle in Western Virginia.*—The Abingdon (Va.) Democrat, "stops its press" to publish the following letter from Gov. Floyd to his wife:**

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF KANAWHA, Camp Walker, Sept 13, 1861.

***My Dear Wife:*—We have had stirring times since my last note to you. On the 10th of September Gen. Rosencranz, who was supposed to be in front of Lee, made his appearance in front of my entrenchments at the head of nine regiments. I had been looking for him for some time, but had no idea of finding myself, with my little force of two thousand men, in front of the General commanding the division of Western Virginia, at the head of an army of 8,000 men, thoroughly appointed in every particular, and especially in artillery. But such was the case. I would not decline battle, and the assaults commenced at quarter past 3 o'clock, and continued without intermission until night. We repulsed them in five distinct charges—the last particularly fierce. Wonderful to tell, notwithstanding the perpetual torrent of bullets, cannon balls and shells which swept over us for three hours, not one of our men was killed—so effectually had we guarded against the dangers of attack by judicious entrenchments. Our injuries consisted of about 20 men wounded. Finding it impossible, without succour, which was beyond my reach, to withstand much longer the assault of this overwhelming force, I determined to recross the Gauley river—which I did in perfect order and without an accident. I have the gratification to know that Gen. Lee, hearing of the force marching against me, had already advised me to take the step which I finally did take. The only difference between his view and my action was, that I fought the enemy before I retired—which he had not advised.**

I write this, as you see, by Capt. Peters, because I received a little hurt in the muscles of my right arm, which will render writing painful for a few days—as the hurt was muscular mainly. It was not sufficient, however, to cause me to lie down during the day, although I received it within the first fifteen minutes of the engagement; nor did any one know, except a few immediately around me, that I had received a hurt. I mention this to show the insignificance of the wound. Do not be uneasy at any report you hear. They will be exaggerated and distorted. Give my love to all.

Ever and affectionately yours,

JOHN B. FLOYD.

The Editor of the Lynchburg Virginian, an Aid to Gen. Floyd, furnishes to his paper the following:—

Scarcely had all our forces been placed in position before the enemy was seen swarming in the woods from one end of our lines to the other. He approached with great deliberation and firmness, in double-quick time, evidently intending to force our works at the point of the bayonet. At the first crack of our rifles, the gallant colonel who led in front of his men, on a splendid black charger, fell dead to the earth, while the head of his column recoiled in utter confusion. The colonel's horse, as if unconscious of the fall of his rider, dashed up to our embankments and around them into our camp, and, from the inscription upon the mountings of his pistols, proved to be Col. Wm. H. Lytell's, of Cincinnati.

The enemy's columns now opened upon us along the whole of our centre and right, and for an hour the rattle of musketry and the thunder of our artillery was incessant and terrible.

The enemy was driven back and silenced for a moment, but came again to the fight, supported with five or six pieces of artillery, two of which were rifled cannon. For another hour and a half the battle raged with terrific fury, and again the enemy's guns were silenced and he driven from our view.

The sun was now fast sinking beyond the distant mountains, and we were strongly in hopes that the enemy had met his final repulse for the evening, but a few minutes dispelled our illusion. For the third time the enemy came back to the conflict with more violence and determination than before. He assailed us this time from one end of our lines to the other, and tried his best to flank us. For another hour and a half, and until the dark curtains of night closed in upon us, the fight raged with intense fury.

At first the range, both of their small arms and artillery, was very bad, shooting entirely over our heads. The range of the cannon was especially bad, for while their balls cut off the tops and split open the giant oaks in our encampment, their shells, with few exceptions, burst high in the air and full fifty yards in our rear. But when they came to the last charge they had gotten the range far better, and their balls began to plough up our embankments, while their shells broke directly over us in every direction and with terrible fury. The enemy seemed to be perfectly enraged at our obstinate resistance, and was determined to pour out the full vials of his wrath upon us.

The battle ceased at fifteen minutes past 7 o'clock, having continued, almost incessantly, four long hours. Our men stood to their posts with astonishing coolness and courage.

We did not lose a single man killed, and not more than ten wounded. The enemy's loss could not be ascertained, but, at one single spot, where Col Lytell fell, we counted 37 dead bodies. The prisoners inform us that their loss was heavy, and, from the fact that we silenced theis guns three times, we are confident this report is entirely true. The prisoners also informed us that another Colonel, whose name I do not remember, was badly, if not fatally; wounded, and his horse killed under him.

At the close of the fight a council of war was held, and upon our knowledge of the enemy's strength, together with the information we received from our prisoners, it was determined to retire all our forces to the South side of Gauley, and not hazard an attack the next morning.

We learn from the prisoners that the enemy was nine regiments strong, with six pieces of artillery, and that they would be reinforced by Gen. Cox, in the morning, with two more regiments and two pieces of artillery. They also informed us that Gen. Rosencranz commanded in person.

Our force was only 1,700 men, and while we had strong reason to believe that we could maintain our position even against such terrible odds, we did not think it prudent to hazard so much.

The Central cars yesterday brought down nearly one hundred Yankee prisoners—68 from Gen. Lee, about 20 from Gen. Johnston at Munson's Hill, and the rest from Gen. Floyd.—*Richmond Whig* 21st.

***Maryland.*—Accounts received here from the Western shore of Maryland, give information of outrages committed by detachments of the "Excelsior" brigade, commanded by General Sickles, and others of the Lincoln troops, posted near the Potomac boundary, the excess and heinousness of which almost exceed belief. In the single county of Charles, no less than four respectable females are known to have been ravished by soldiers during the short term of their occupation of that portion of the State. In one instance the family of a wealthy and prominent planter were arrested and carried into the camp of the enemy. Two carriages were seized by the soldiers, in which they rode back to their camp, placing the ladies whom they had taken prisoners to travel on foot between the two carriages in which their gallant guards were seated. They were subsequently released, after a great deal of insolent examination and questioning. Another farm house had been visited by Sickles' marauders, and all the cattle on the place wantonly shot. Thirty-eight negroes were stolen from the proprietor at the same time and taken to the Federal camp. Many families had fled their homes, and, unable to cross the Potomac, had taken to the woods for concealment and safety from the vengeance and rapine of an enemy more ruthless than banditti.**

***Richmond Examiner*, 21st.**

MEMPHIS, Sept. 19.—The Confederates are doubtless occupying Muldrough's Hill, Kentucky, to-day. Rosseau's is opposing them, and a battle there is probable.

A large force of Tennesseeans reached Bowling Green (Ky.) on yesterday.

Our Privateersmen in New York.—The trial of our privateersmen in New York will soon take place. One of their counsel has been sent to Fort Lafayette, and we presume others will share his fate if they do their duty to their clients.

The Monticello.—This steamer is at Philadelphia repairing the damages received at Hatteras. She was rather severely injured, and her sides are considerably splintered. Bits of shell passed through the vessel in several places, and some of the yardarms were cut in two. The whaleboat and gig were disabled and one shot clove the ship's side, passing through the berth deck, paint locker, bulkhead, fire room and coal bunker. Two of her men were torn with splinters. A couple of weeks will suffice to refit her.

From the North.—A highly intelligent gentleman, who left New York a few days since, informs us that the financial condition of the North is aught but encouraging. The stock of specie in the banks is rapidily diminishing, and the people are hoarding their money. It is estimated that thirty millions of dollars have already been thus secreted. The Treasury notes put out by the Lincoln Government at over seven per cent interest, are rapidly returned to the banks. It is the opinion of the best judges that these institutions will soon have to suspend all over the North. Trade is at a stand-still. A large majority of the commercial houses have already failed, and there is hardly a day but some one of them topples to the ground. The voluntary enlistments for the army of the North have ceased. Drafting has already been resorted to in New Jersey, and will hereafter be the only mode in their power of recruiting their armies. Our informant thinks the peace party is gaining ground, although free speech and the freedom of the press have been suppressed.

Richmond Examiner, 21st.

Arrival from Europe.—The friends of Mr. Meredith Calhoun were agreeably surprised by his arrival here, last week, after an absence of over twelve months in Paris. He ran the gauntlet of Northern rebel-hunters, by studiously ignoring the English language, after his arrival in Canada, and communicating with persons of the English tongue, through his French attendant, who speaks English pretty well, and acted as his interpreter. He brings intelligence of the rapid progress of public opinion in Great Britain and France in favor of the recognition of the Confederate Government, especially since our victory at Manassas. As he passed through London, Mr. Yancey told him he anticipated the breaking of the blockade by England and France between the 15th of October and the 15th of November, at furthest.

Huntsville Democrat, 11th.

DEATH OF DR. THOMAS H. WRIGHT.—Just as we are going to press a friend has handed us the following letter from an officer of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington, written on Saturday. We have only a moment to say that we endorse most fully the brief but compresive eulogy of this most excellent Christian gentleman:

"It has become my painful duty to announce to you the death of our most excellent President, Dr. Thomas H. Wright, which occurred this morning at his residence in this place, at 12½ o'clock.

"Dr. Wright had been suffering for some weeks from a disease to which he was subject, but was not considered dangerously ill until within a few days past, when his system, at all times delicate, sunk under the attack and could not be rallied.

"He had so lived that death had no terrors, and when the summons came, having finished his mission on earth, he calmly and peacefully yielded up his spirit to the God who gave it, in the blissful assurance of a glorious immortality, and leaving behind him not an enemy in the world."

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—Sept. 23.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Cotton—A heavy decline has taken place in this article. Last sales at 8½.

Flour—A slight advance in consequence of the small quantity coming to market. Family 5 75. Super 5 50.

Bacon—Is very much wanted; ready sales at 21 to 22.

Corrected by PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Private School.

THE subscriber proposes to receive a small number of Boys under his instruction for the coming year. Parents desiring to avail themselves of his services are requested to leave their names at the Observer Office, or to make personal application, as early as possible. The charge will be $16 the Quarter.

J. DEB. HOOPER.

Sept. 23. 1t

The Fall Session of Miss Robina Tillinghast's School will commence on Tuesday Oct. 1st.

August 20. 59-2t

Mrs. Bryan will open a SCHOOL on Haymount on the 30th of September. Apply at the residence of Mrs. E. C. Hall.

Sept. 19. 58-3t

SPECTACLES LOST.

A PAIR of LADY'S GOLD SPECTACLES was lost a few days ago at Tokay, or between that place and Town. The finder will be rewarded on returning them to Miss M. A. Potter.

Sept. 21. 59-3t

Merchant Mills.

THE difficulty in collecting monthly meal bills renders it necessary to require the money upon the receipt of the meal at the Mills, from and after this date.

R. McDANIEL.

Sept. 23, 1861. 1t

Head-Quarters, 42d Reg't N. C. MILITIA, SEPT. 17, 1861.

THE COMMISSIONED and Non-Commissioned Officers of the 42d Regiment of North Carolina Militia, are hereby ordered to appear in Lumberton on Thursday the 17th of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., armed and equipped as the law directs, for drill. Also to parade their respective companies at the same place on Friday the 18th of October at 10 o'clock A. M. for Review and Inspection

By order of Col. THOS. J. MORISEY.

WELLINGTON WISHART. Adj't.

Sept. 19. 59-2t*

Presbyterian copy twice.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to Daguarraeanists that the subscriber has in his hands for sale one ¼ size Camera and a full set of instruments for taking Ambrotypes, Melanotypes, and Cameotype pictures, besides a good stock of Cases. of different sizes and customs, all complete ready for working, which will be sold low for cash if applied for soon. Any person wishing to purchase can see the stock and fixtures by applying to Mr. Geo. S. Cole, Carthage, Moore county, N. C. who will take pleasure in showing said articles. For further information address the subscriber at Buffalo P. O. N C.

P. S. THE above named property was left in my hands for disposal by a Volunteer.

A. D. McIVER.

Sept. 21. 59 tf

READY FOR FALL TRADE!

CIVIC LIST OF CLOTHS, Cassimeres, Tailors' Trimmings, AND VESTINGS, NEVER MORE COMPLETE!

PURCHASES made in anticipation of limited supplies for cold weather, enable us to offer a very desirable stock expressly for

Suits to be made to Measure.

IMPORTED CLOTHS OF ALL COLORS!

Besides French and English Black 6 1-4 Goods, highly finished and all at usual prices for CASH only.

Gentlemen visiting Wilmington, will do well to call and leave their orders with

O. S. BALDWIN,

Civic and Military Clothing Manufacturer and Furnisher,

38 Market Street.

Wilmington, N. C. Sept. 12. 57-*4wi

CHATHAM.

Clothing for Soldiers.

IN obedience to a request of his Excellency, the Governor of the State, I, R. B. Paschal, Sheriff of Chatham County, appoint the following committees in the several Districts to act for me and the community generally in getting up clothing for the soldiers, hoping that all good citizens will aid us in the same:—

Pittsboro'—J H Haughton, H A London and Thos B Harris.

Haywood—Elias Bryan, Dr R K Smith, Capt James Womack and John A Pattishall.

Buckhorn—R S Marks, Dr W Buchanan and Williamson Cross.

New Hope—A C Richardson, R C Council and Ensley Council.

Lassiter's—G J Williams, M D Williams and Alfred Mooring.

Jones's Grove—J W Hackney, G W Fooshee and Asa Riggsbee.

Baldwin's—J J Baldwin, Wm Norwood and J J Ferrington.

Hadley's—Alvis Thomas, E H Straughan, O McMath, and W J Lutterloh.

Silk Hope—Rob't Dorsett, James Hutton, Wm G Perry and Dr George Kirkman.

Albright's—Dr D H Albright, Thos C Dixon and Wm R McMath.

Edwards's—Sampson Edwards, Sam'l Siler and W G Albright.

Gee's—Thos C Dowd, Thos W Matthews, John R Marsh and Dr T W Gorrell.

Rock Spring—Rob't Lambert, James J Lane, James A Scott and Jer. Brewer.

Locust Grove—W D Tyson, Dr A W Palmer and H O Dunlap.

Egypt—Dr G C Newby, Brooks Harris, Mark Bynum and W J Sloan.

Burke's—Dr G E Brown, A G Headen, Wm Headen and Wm White.

I am glad to see that the Ladies have taken hold of this matter in Chatham. I hope all the good citizens will aid us so that we will not be surpassed by any county in the State in such a good cause.

R. B. PASCHALL, Sheriff.

Pittsboro', Sept. 16, 1861. 1t-pd

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, both having entered the military service of the Confederate States of America, hereby give notice to their old customers and friends, that they have appointed John D. Starr and John D. Williams, of this place, their attorneys to collect either separately or conjointly all moneys due them either by account or note, and otherwise to attend to their business generally during their absence. They respectfully ask all persons indebted to them to call as promptly as possible on their agents and make payment.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-tf

WANTED,

A SPAN of good sound draft HORSES, not over 8 years old.

JNO. C. BOOTH,

Capt. Art'y, Comd'g N. C. Arsenal.

Bargains! Bargains!!

AS I wish to change my business, I will sell off my entire stock AT COST. Merchants and others wishing to replenish their stocks will find a great many articles here that will be of service, and can be bought cheap. My stock consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, &c.

P. S. All those indebted to me will please make payment immediately, so that I will be enabled to pay my debts. Those who owe me for provisions will please take notice of this and attend to it accordingly, for you may want accommodation in the future.

One good turn deserves another. I have obliged you and now come forward and oblige me and save your good credit.

R. D. DAVIS.

Sept. 19, 1861. 58-

SUGAR and COFFEE.

WE have just received a good lot of SUGAR and COFFEE of different grades, for sale by retail.

PEMBERTON & SLOAN.

Sept. 16, 1861. 3t

A RARE CHANCE IS NOW OFFERED.

SELLING out at regular Jobbing prices. Families desiring to furnish themselves with STAPLE DRY GOODS, and various necessary articles, will have an opportunity to do so during the next two weeks, at our regular Jobbing prices for Cash. We make this offer preferring to close our Stock out in this way rather than sell to those who might take advantage of the times to charge war prices. This offer will only remain open for two weeks.

STARR & WILLIAMS.

August 12th 1861. 47-itf

Further Supplies of MILITARY BOOKS—FOR CASH ONLY.

Hardie's Tactics, 2 vols., $2 75; by mail $3.

Gilham's Manual for Volunteers and Militia, $2 75; by mail $3.

Army Regulations for the Confederate States, $2 25; by mail $2 50.

Cary's Bayonet Exercise and Skirmishers' Drill, $1; by mail $1 10.

The Trooper's Manual, by J. Lucius Davis, $1 50; by mail $1 65.

The Volunteer's Hand-Book, 60c.; by mail 65c.

New Map of Virginia, colored, 80c.; by mail 85c.

Just received. E. J. HALE & SONS.

W. N. TILLINGHAST

—OFFERS FOR SALE—

a good assortment of

CROCKERY, CHINA,

AND

GLASS-WARE.

ALSO,

400 Doz. Knives and Forks.

75 " Pocket Knives.

Spoons of various kinds.

Silver Plated Ware.

Self-Sealing Tin Cans.

Glass Fruit Bottles and Jars; Looking Glasses; Paper Hangings; Stone-ware; Wood-ware; Tin-ware; Brushes; Baskets; Castings; Bell Metal; Brass and Porcelaine Lined Kettles; Tin Lined Tea Kettles and Saucepans; Floor Oil Cloths; Canton and Cocoa Mattings; Platform and Counter Scales; Wheat Riddles; Cotton Cards; Water-proof and Common Safety Fuse; 5 Coils Hemp Packing Yarn for steam Engines; and a variety of House furnishing Hardware,

AT THE CROCKERY STORE.

Aug. 7. 46-itf

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY!

MERCHANT TAILORING

AND

Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on GEORGE BRANDT,

No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

GEO. BRANDT.

Dec'r 3, 1860. 75itf

E. MURRAY. D. R. MURCHISON. J. T. MURRAY.

E. MURRAY & CO., Commission Merchants,

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

NORTH WATER STREET,

Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

AVON E. HALL.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

WILMINGTON, Jan'y 19 1861 87i1ypd

THE STAY LAW.

AN ACT to change the Jurisdiction of the Courts and the Rules of Pleading thereon.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the several Superior Courts of Law shall have exclusive original jurisdiction to hear, try and determine all causes of a civil nature whatever at the common law, which may require the intervention of a jury.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That there shall be but one term of the said superior courts of law and equity, open and held in each of the counties of the State, in each year, which shall be holden at the times and places now required by law for holding the Fall Term of said court, and all laws requiring the holding of the Spring term of said courts are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That all actions brought in the said superior courts of law and equity the defendent or defendants shall not be compelled to plead thereto for twelve months from the return term.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases where suits have already been brought and are now pending in any of the superior courts of law and equity, it shall be the duty of the said court, and it is hereby required to give the defendant or defendants further time for trial until the Fall term of 1862, when the same shall stand for trial as other suits, and in all suits which may have been heretofore brought returnable to the Fall term of 1861, the defendant or defendants shall not be compelled to plead or answer thereto for twelve months.

SEC 5. *Be it further enacted,* That the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, except the counties of Transylvania, Clay, Mitchell and Alleghany, each of which counties shall have one court of pleas and quarter sessions every year, which shall be holden in Transylvania on the third Monday in August, and in Clay on the last Monday in August, and in Mitchell on the second Monday in September, and in Alleghany on the fourth Monday in October in each year, shall not have jurisdiction of any civil case in which the intervention of a jury may be necessary; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court to make up a record in all civil cases now pending in the said courts of pleas and quarter sessions, and file the same, together with the original papers, with the clerks of the superior courts of law, on or before the fall term of the superior courts of law in their respective counties; and it shall be the duty of the clerks of the superior courts of law to enter the said cases upon their appearance docket, and the same shall stand for trial at the said term of the said superior court as other cases now pending in said court.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That in all cases in which judgments have heretofore been taken in either the Superior or County Courts, and upon which executions have issued, it shall be the duty of the sheriff or other officer in whose hands such executions have been placed for collection to endorse a levy upon the property of the defendant or defendants, sufficient to satisfy the same and return such executions without making a sale; and upon return it shall be the duty of the clerk to issue a *venditioni exponas,* or *fieri facias,* at the election of the plaintiff, returnable to that term of the succeeding court which is held twelve months from the test of such *venditioni exponas* or *fieri facias,* and that all *alias* executions upon judgments heretofore taken shall be returnable in like manner.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted,* That so much of the 17th section of the 105th chapter of the Revised Code as subjects sheriffs to a penalty of one hundred dollars for not executing and returning process, be and the same is hereby repealed, as to all penalities incurred since the passage of a bill at the last regular session of the General Assembly, entitled "a bill to prevent the sacrifice of property, and for the relief of the people," and as to all future penalties.

SEC. 8. That *capias ad satisfaciendum* shall issue from any of the courts or from any justice of the peace upon any judgment now existing, or upon any judgment which may be hereafter obtained in any of the said courts, or before any justice of the peace.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of all constables and other officers to levy any executions which may be in their hands issued upon judgments heretofore issued by magistrates, and to return the same together with said levies to the justices of the peace who issued the same, or to some other magistrate in said county, whose duty it shall be, upon the application of the plaintiff, to issue a *venditioni exponas,* not returnable sooner than twelve months from the date thereof.

SEC. 10. That hereafter all civil warrants issued by justices of the peace shall be made returnable for trial twelve months after the date of issuing such warrant and not before; and no justice of the peace shall have power or jurisdiction to try any such warrants before the expiration of twelve months from the issuing of the same, *provided* that the defendant or defendants are residents of this State; and all executions issued by a justice of the peace shall be made returnable twelve months from the issuing of the same; and upon the trial of such warrant, either party may appeal from the judgment to the next succeeding fall term of the superior court of the county where the warrant is tried, by giving security as is now provided by law, in case of appeal from justices' judgments; but if the defendant or defendants make oath that he or they are unable to give security for the amount of the judgment and costs, then the justice shall grant the appeal without security, and return the paper with such affidavit to the next fall term of the superior court of said county, when the defendant shall enter his plea, and the case shall be continued over and not stand for trial until the next succeeding fall term of said court.

SEC. 11. That if any sheriff, clerk or other officer shall violate any of the provisions of this act, he shall forfeit the sum of two hundred dollars, to be recovered by any person suing for the same in the name of the State, and shall also be subject to indictment, and upon conviction shall be fined or imprisoned at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 12. That all deeds of trust and mortgages hereafter made, and judgments confessed to secure debts, shall be void as to creditors, unless it is expressly declared therein, that the proceeds of sale thereunder shall be appropriated to the payment of all the debts and liabilities of the trustee (this should be *trustor*) or mortgagor, equally *pro rata: Provided,* That the provisions of this section shall not apply to sheriffs or other public officers who may make a mortgage or deed of trust to secure securities to their official bond.

SEC. 12. That there shall be but one term of the supreme court of the State, which shall be held in the city of Raleigh at the usual time for holding the summer term thereof, and all laws which require the winter term of same court to be held are hereby repealed, and the judges of the said court are not required to hold the winter term thereof.

SEC. 14. That the Morganton term of said court shall be discontinued, and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court held heretofore in the town of Morganton, to transmit to the clerk of the court held in the city of Raleigh all the records, books and papers pertaining to said court in Morganton, on or before the second Monday in June next, and it shall likewise be the duty of the clerk of the court of Morganton to expose to sale the library at Morganton, (except such books as the judges of the supreme court shall direct to be transmitted to the city of Raleigh) at public auction to the highest bidder for cash and pay the proceeds into the public treasury, after repaying the amount advanced by members of the bar in its purchase, and, *provided further,* that members of the bar who have placed law books in said library for the benefit of the court, shall be permitted to withdraw them before the sale.

SEC. 15. That all matters and causes now remaining undetermined in said court at Morganton shall be docketed in the court at Raleigh, in such order as the judges shall prescribe, and shall be there heard and determined, and the clerk of said court in Morganton shall make all his reports touching all matters referred to him, to the next summer term of the court in Raleigh as fully and completely as the same shall be made to the court in Morganton, and that all writs, rules, attachments and process of every kind now returnable to the term of the court to be held in Morganton in August next, shall be returned to the Supreme Court in Raleigh, to be held on the second Monday in June 1862, and every failure to comply herewith shall be punishable by amercement or attachment in the discretion of the court: and that hereafter all causes whatsoever carried into the Supreme Court by appeal, removal or otherwise from any of the Superior Courts of law or equity of the counties composing the sixth and seventh circuits shall be brought to the Supreme Court at Raleigh, and that the judges of the court shall have full power and authority to make all necessary rules and orders for carrying into effect this act, and to make the clerk at Morganton proper allowances for the services herein required; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh to take charge of the records of the court at Morganton and to furnish copies thereof when required in the same manner as copies of records are furnished from the records of the Supreme Court at Raleigh.

SEC. 16. That none of the provisions of this act shall apply to the collection of the State or County revenue or repeal any of the existing modes or remedies provided by law for the collection of the same.

SEC. 17. That the tax fee upon justices' judgments, returnable to the Superior Court, shall hereafter be the same as is now taxed in the several county courts.

SEC. 18. That the operation of the statute of limitation be and the same is hereby suspended so long as this act remains in force.

SEC. 19. That no provisions of this bill shall apply to the collection of interest on any contract already accrued or annually hereafter to accrue, except so far as the same is rendered necessary for the abolition of one term every year of the superior and supreme court.

SEC. 20. That the time of four years be extended to executors and administrators wherein to settle the estates of their executors and intestates and a further time in which to plead at the discretion of the courts, and all laws and clauses of laws coming in conflict with this provision be and the same is hereby repealed, *provided,* that executors be and they are hereby required to give security in such sum as the court may direct.

SEC. 21. That the provisions of this act extending the time of pleading shall not extend to suits against citizens of the United States or to persons who have absconded from this State.

SEC. 22. That all laws or clauses of laws conflicting with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its ratification.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 11th day of September, A. D., 1861.

W. T. DORTCH, S. H. C.
HENRY T. CLARK, S. S.

HON. JOHN A. GILMER.

The Greensborough Patriot closes an article on the re-districting of the State by which Mr. Gilmer has been effectually (and no doubt purposely) excluded from Congress, with the following remarks. We publish them as an act of justice to an able and patriotic man:—

"If to have been for the Union until the Proclamation, is an unpardonable offence, then at least two-thirds of the citizens of North Carolina are doomed sinners. All these have sinned alike; if one deserves death for this offence, all do; and if one suffers death for it, in due time we presume all will share the same fate.

"If the active, energetic and successful labors of the Hon. John A. Gilmer to unite his own friends in his district, and in this section of the State, in favor of the Southern Confederacy, are not sufficient to entitle him to some respectful consideration, we had supposed that his influence and exertions in the General Assembly for ten successive years, to extend the agricultural and trading interests of the State, would, at least, have spared him the cold indifference of supposed friends. When he went into the State Senate, in 1846, all the improvements already made in the State were in the most languishing condition. The Raleigh and Gaston Road was substantially gone down. The Wilmington and Weldon Road was in trouble; and no one was more active in giving vitality to these useful improvements than Mr. Gilmer and his friends. While he labored so long and so successfully for Wilmington and for all that she deemed essential for her interest, it was not thought that he could be so soon forgotten by that section of the State; and the same remarks may be applied to Fayetteville and the Cape Fear and Deep River interests, when the record of his labors in their behalf, steadily and efficiently given, is produced and read. And we might also add, that his legislative record will prove him to have been among the most patriotic and far-seeing of North Carolina's statesmen, in connection with all our improvements, in all sections of the State—improvements that have so rapidly advanced our prosperity, and which are now so indispensable in transporting our brave soldiers and the munitions of war.

"Suppose Mr. Gilmer had taken the course and had pursued the policy of some who are deemed so worthy of notice, where would we all be now? What would be now the condition of North Carolina?

"For the North Carolina Railroad, no one contributed more money or labor. For the truth of this, we appeal to the record itself. After he and his friends had labored so faithfully and successfully to get the charter, the first meeting held at Salisbury gave poor assurance that this great improvement would ever be made. John A. Gilmer and D. F. Caldwell, of this place, still held on; they wrote, they corresponded, they spoke, they worked all the time, night and day, and at last obtained the desired spirit and determination, and the Road was built. Mr. Gilmer remained a Director until the completion of the Road was placed beyond doubt, and no longer. And the directors for the first few years will bear testimony to his successful usefulness in compromising and reconciling differences which threatened the defeat of the Road.

"To recount his labours in behalf of the Seaboard Road; the Eastern and Western Extentions; the Deep River and the Albemarle improvements; the Fayetteville Road; the New River improvement,—in fact of all the improvements so useful to us now, and of which we are all so proud, would extend this article beyond its purpose."

FOR THE OBSERVER.

At the Annual meeting of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road company, O. Hadley, T. Bostick, N. T. Bowdon, O. H. Dockery, I A. Dumas and James Thomas were elected directors on behalf of the Stockholders, and Hon. Lauchlin Bethune on behalf of the State.

On the 7th day of Sept. said Directors met at Little's Mills, Hon. Lauchlin Bethune presiding, and elected O. Hadley President, and N. T. Bowdon Secretary.

An Incident.—The Editor of the Lynchburg Republican, who is on Gen. Floyd's staff, writes as follows:

"A most intelligent and reliable friend related to me yesterday an incident of recent date, which deserves to be handed down to history as one of the most striking instances on record of female patriotism and courage. A few days after the fight at Skerry, near Charleston, Kanawha, two or three Yankee officers visited the house of a Mr. Fry, who had been driven from his home by the enemy. A daughter of Mr. Fry saw them approaching through the gate, and confronted them in the porch with a demand to know their business. They stated that they were looking for secession flags, and heard there were some there.

Her reply deserves to be hung as an "apple of gold in a picture of silver." "Brave men," said she, in scorn, "take flags on the field of battle; cowards only hunt them at the houses of defenceless women. Mine is in the hands of our brave volunteers; go and take it from them." The rebuke was crushing. "Tom," said the one to the other, "we had better leave here," and off they went, with the blushes of shame mantling their cheeks, if, indeed, they were not dead to the feelings which occasion them."

EAGLE HOTEL,

ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.
May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,

A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.
Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.
Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.
Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.
Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.
Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.
Jan'y 21, 1860 85-tf

JAS. C. McRAE,

Attorney at Law,

Office West end of the Insurance Building,

Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.
March 26, 1860. 3tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office. Medical Electricity applied.
Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.

JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,

Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.
Feb'y 12, 1861. 99tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,

Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,

—will attend to the sale of—

Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.
May 12. 24

Blanks for sale at this Office.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, on HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.
August 19, 1861. 49tf

FAYETTEVILLE

Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	16 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the beginning of the 2d Quarter.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—Commences 1st October.
Ends 17th February.
2d Session.—Commences 18th February.
Ends 6th July.

T. C. HOOPER, Principal.
Sept. 9, 1861. 77tf

☞300 Laborers Wanted Immediately.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't
August 26, 1861. W. R. R. Company.

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.
Dec'r 28. 83tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Art'y, Comd'g Arsenal.
Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50-tf

WM. McL. McKAY,

Attorney at Law,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett, Moore and Robeson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection of all claims entrusted to his hands.
Oct. 17, 1859. 58-tf

T. C. & B. G. WORTH,

Commission and Forwarding Merchants,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
Jan'y 28, 1861 84tf

RORY McNAIR,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

LUMBERTON, N. C.

WILL attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Cumberland. All business intrusted to him will receive prompt attention and collections punctually remitted.
Oct. 6, 1859. 55tf

BOOK-BINDING

IN all its kinds, executed with neatness and despatch Small jobs when done must be paid before delivered,

THOS. H. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite the Female High School, Hay Street
May 14, 1859. 14

P. F. PEARCE,

—WITH—

A. N. McDONALD,

Commission Merchant and Produce Dealer,

AND DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Hardware, Cutlery,
Boots, Shoes and Leather,
Bagging, Rope, Saddlery, &c.,
Foreign and Domestic Liquors,
Sheetings and Yarns at Manufacturers' prices.

☞Strict attention paid to orders.☜

SOUTH SIDE HAY STREET,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

Groceries! Groceries!!

A LARGE and well selected Stock of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand, consisting of

Bacon-Sides, Mess Pork, Mullets, Mackerel, Nos. 1 and 2, Molasses, Sugars of all grades, Tobacco, Cigars,

And all other articles usually kept in a Wholesale Grocery Establishment.

COX, KENDALL & CO.
Wilmington, April 2, 1861. 10-tf

GEO. W. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in Groceries,

AND IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Hardware and Cutlery, Swedes Iron, &c.,

HAY STREET, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.
July 2, 1861. 36tf

The Sunny South, by Prof. Ingraham; Say and Seal, by the Author of "Wide Wide World," &c.; The Household of Bouverie, or the Elixir of Gold, by a Southern Lady; Evenings at the Microscope, &c., &c. E. J. HALE & SONS.
Oct. 18.

Vol. 8th Bancroft's United States.
July 10. E. J HALE & SON.

New Books.

THE WITS AND BEAUX OF SOCIETY;
One of Them, by Lever;
Louie's Last Term at St. Mary's;
England's Yeoman;
Tennyson's Poems;
American Almanac, 1861;
The Lady's Book of Flowers;
Language of Flowers;
Poetry of "
Lady's Guide to Perfect Gentility;
" " " Beauty;
" and Gentlemen's Mirror of Fortune;
Peter Parley's Balloon Travels;
" " Book of Travels and Adventure; &c.
March 30. E. J. HALE & SONS.

Harper's Magazine for April.
March 21. E. J. HALE & SONS.

G. W. BULLARD,

Commission Merchant,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT and PERSONAL attention will be given to the sale of Naval Stores, Cotton, Lumber, Timber, and all other country produce.

REFER TO

O. G. PARSLEY, Pres't Com. Bank at Wilmington.
JOHN DAWSON, " R. N. C., at do.
Messrs. H. & E. J. LILLY, } Fayetteville.
Messrs. PEMBERTON & SLOAN, }
A. PARKER, Esq., Harnett County, N. C.
May 7, 1860. 15tf

A CARD.

A WORD TO MY OLD FRIENDS—

THOSE persons for whom I have been attending to Banking business for years:—I am still willing to serve you with the same promptness that I have always done; and to others that may want discounts, Pension business &c., &c., I offer my services, with a promise of strict attention. JAS. G. COOK.
June 27. 26tf

BRADLE'S DIME NOVELS, Nos. 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14,
" " **Song Books and Melodist.**
" **Half Dime, and Five Cent Novels.**
E. J. HALE & SONS
Jan. 30. 22

W. H. ALLEN,

Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.
April 22. 11-1m*tf

Wanted to purchase,

1000 LBS. OLD COPPER.
Sept. 9, 1861. T. S. LUTTERLOH. 55-3w

NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now receiving a large and well selected stock of GOODS, consisting of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, BAGGING AND ROPE, SADDLERY, &c., FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

and many other articles, which he offers low for CASH, or on SHORT TIME to prompt paying customers.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Sheetings and Cotton Yarns on hand at all times, at Manufacturers' prices.

All persons are respectfully invited to give me a call, at the old stand of J. & T. Waddill, South side Hay st.

A. N. McDONALD.
Fayetteville, N. C., Sept. 24, 1860. 55tf

LAW BOOKS.

SAUNDERS' REPORTS;
" on Pleading and Evidence:
Phillips on Evidence;
Common Bench Reports—new series;
Curtis's Commentaries;
Ross on Bills and Promissory Notes:
Chitty on Carriers;
Bateman on Commercial Law;
Taylor's Law Glossary;
Williams on Executors;
Devereux's Kinne's Kent;
" " Blackstone;
Coke upon Littleton—Butler & Hargrave's Notes;
Sedgwick on Damages;
Story on Sales;
" on Bills of Exchange:
" Equity Pleading;
" on Conflict of Laws:
" on Bailments;
Chitty on Pleading;
" on Contracts;
Bingham on Infancy;
Hare on Discovery;
Gow on Partnership;
Roberts' Principles of Equity,
Doctor and Student;
Broome's Commentaries;
Leading Cases in Equity, Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Lawyer's Common Place Book;
Greenleaf on Evidence;
Stephen on Pleading;
Gresley's Equity Evidence;
Burrill's Law Dictionary;
Wharton's Law "
Phillips' & Amos on Evidence;
Archbold's Landlord and Tenant:
" Nisi Prius;
Fearne on Remainders;
Tidd's Practice;
Starkie on Evidence;
Hilliard on Sales;
Smith's Landlord and Tenant;
Adams' Equity;
Williams on Personal Property;
Mayne on Damages;
Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleading;
Lube's Equity Pleading;
Wendell's Blackstone;
Chitty's "
Matthews on Presumptive Evidence;
Smith's Master and Servant;
Powell on Mortgages;
Chitty's Criminal Law;
Williams on Real Property;
Smith's Chancery Practice;
Sugden on Vendors;
" on Property;
Dart on Vendors;
Crabb on Real Property;
Sugden on Powers;
Smith's Mercantile Law;
Smith on Contracts;
Addison on "
Adams on Ejectment;
Crown Circuit Companion;
American Leading Cases—Hare & Wallace's Notes;
Mitford's Chancery Pleadings:
Domat's Civil Law;
Rockwell's Spanish and Mexican Law;
Sharswood's Legal Ethics;
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence;
Edwards on Bailments;
Equity Draftsman;
Powell on Evidence;
Oliver on Conveyancing;
Broome's Legal Maxims;
Collyer on Partnership, &c., &c.

☞The Reports of the Supreme Court of North Carolina; Cantwell's Justice; Form Book; Cantwell's Practice, &c.

E. J. HALE & SONS.

To Land Buyers.

THE undersigned offers for sale, in the Coal region, and within eight miles of the terminus of the Fayetteville & Western Rail Road on Deep River,

EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND,

adjoining the land belonging to the estate of George Wilcox, dec'd, and lying three miles South from Carbonton, on Little Pocket Creek, Moore county.

These Lands are well adapted to the growth of corn, cotton, wheat, oats, rye, &c. There are on the premises a comfortable Dwelling, and all necessary Outhouses, with about one hundred and fifty acres under fence, including forty or fifty acres of never-failing bottom land. This is a rare chance for persons wishing to make investments, as lands are undoubtedly advancing in price in this section.

For further information apply to Mr. M. M. McRae, Crane's Creek, P. O., Moore county, or address me at Fayetteville, N. C.

DANIEL McRAE,
For the Heirs of Gilbert McRae, dec'd.
Carbonton, Moore co., N. C., Aug. 24 43tf

North Carolina Form Book,

A FURTHER supply just received.

E. J. HALE & SON

School Books.

MONTEITH'S, Mitchell's and Smith's Geographies;
Smith and Bullions' Grammars;
Emerson's and Smith's Arithmetics;
Bullions' and Andrews' Cæsar;
Interlinear Translations to Xenophon, Sallust, Virgil, Horace and Cæsar;
Northend's American Speaker, &c., &c.
April 3. E J. HALE & SONS.

MAKEPEACE & McRAE,

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;

French, High Post, Cottage and Common

BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size; LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.;

Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Morticing and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

JOHN P. FULLER,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF

Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.
July 5, 1859 29tf

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Crockery Store and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September.

For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or S. T. Hawley & Son.
August 15, 1861. 43-tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
July 3, 1861. 57-tf

"COTTON IS KING."

EXPERIENCE has fully demonstrated the fact that Soft COTTON SOCKS are better for soldiers than Wool; they do not cause the feet to sweat, and consequently are warmer; they are cheaper too, another consideration of importance especially these hard times. I have now on hand 1200 pairs of GEE'S best, and can furnish any reasonable number, at very short notice. Every one who has tried them has been pleased.

G. W. I. GOLDSTON, Agent for Gee's Cotton Socks
Sept. 16. 57-6t

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.
Aug. 23 46tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Robeson County, August Term, 1861, I, Reuben King, Sheriff of said County, will sell for cash, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in October next, the following tracts of land, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax and cost thereon for the year 1859:

ACRES.	BY WHOM LISTED.	LOCALITY.
118	Frankey Braboy,	Holly Swamp,
75	Neill McFayden,	Camden Road,
640	A J Currie, for the Heirs of Neill Shaw, dec'd,	Warrick Bay,
166	A J Currie.	Green Branch,
268	Lauchlin McKay,	Lumber River,
100	Spyres Varmun.	Indian Swamp,
100	Wesley Bullard,	Bear Swamp,

REUBEN KING, Sh'ff.
Robeson County, N. C., Sept. 1861. 57-4t

NOTICE.

IF there are any descendants of Margaret Watson, formerly Margaret McKay, wife of John Watson, they are entitled to a distributive share of the estate of Arch'd McKay, deceased, formerly of Richmond County, North Carolina. Said Margaret Watson removed from Richmond County, N. C., near Pineville, about 40 years ago, to Telfair or Tattnal county, Georgia, where she was residing when last heard from

W. A. SELLERS, Adm., Gilopolis P. O.
Robeson county, N. C., August 28, 1861. 59-3pd

WORTH & DANIEL,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

AND

Commission Merchants,

No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally.

Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.
Sept. 28, 1860. 57-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer and Commission Merchant,

Fayetteville, N. C.
June 20, 1860. 29tf

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 202, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy
Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing Six Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.
Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67*tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.
June 30 1-y

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1861.

Alfred Brower, Ex'r, *vs.* P. K Myrick.
J. H. Paschal *vs* P. K. Myrick.

IN the above stated cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that P. K. Myrick is a non-resident of this State, and that Executions in favor of the Plaintiffs have been levied on one hundred and thirty acres of land on Bear Creek as the property of the said P. K. Myrick: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, and show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demands and order of sale granted.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1861.

[53*6t] A. H McNEILL, Clk.

RICHARDSON'S

IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,

DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is rendered essentially necessary, as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.

J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 34 Reade Street, New York.
Dec. 11, 1860. 79*1y